Illustrated Midland News.

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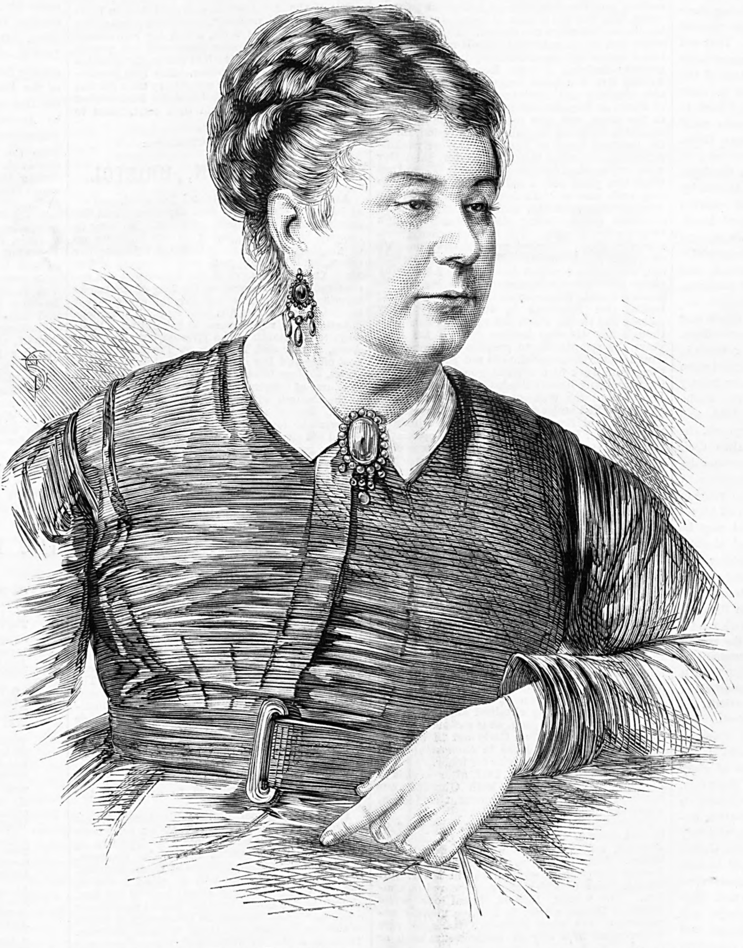
WAR.

About seven times the present population of the world have been slain in battle since the beginning of war. Ancient returns of killed and wounded are very imperfect, and so are a good many modern ones, but a calculation has been made, with all sorts of allowances for exaggeration, for lost records, for mendacious history, and for the events about which the world's register is almost or wholly silent, and the rough, round figures arrived at are 6,860,000,000 persons slaughtered in fight since Osymandyas, King of Egypt, passed into Asia, and seized upon Bactria, in the year 2100 b.c. The facts are trite. They are to be found in a few minutes by reference to any well furnished library of actual and approximate statistics. But they seem to have an especial interest for us just now, and we have dragged them from their concealment. They form a good text to preach from at this time. They seem to compel us to ask the question : at what point have we arrived in this history of bloodshed and destruction ? We are not about to ascend the Peace Platform. In the face of the events of the last fortnight he would be a bold man who, with a reputation to win or to lose, should venture to talk of Peace as a practical remedy for the difficulty of the hour. Whoever thinks that Peace Principles will cure the Franco-Prussian War, to him we say: apply the nostrum. Never was there a better opportunity. War, Erasmus says, is the malady of Princes—here are two sovereigns suffering from a severe attack of the royal sickness. The patients are ready for treatment. What stops the doctor from his work ? There is no obstacle that is not an inseparable part of the disease itself. The distemper and its conditions are one. The doctor's hand is paralysed. He has been mixing abstractions instead of drugs. As well were it to say that the cure for disease is health as that the emedy for War is Peace. Yet we ought to learn something from the drama enacting before us. Days have come upon the earth when men—not a few closet students, but the mass—have taken to speculating upon the occurrence of events that obviously do mischief among mankind. The world is looking on upon this particular War as no international quarrel was ever before examined. Not that it is so long since civilized men have stood face to face arrayed for battle, but because this is the first war of the genuine old sort that has been entered upon since Napoleon Bonaparte sailed in an English vessel to the island of St. Helena. The Russian War was a mistake on the part of Russia, who had been misguided into the belief that the Christians of Western Europe had turned Quakers and would deplore an act of territorial theft but not attempt to hinder it. The Danish War was a mistake on the part of Western Europe, who allowed an atrocity to be committed which might have been prevented by a costless exhibition of determination. The War in Italy and that in the United States arose directly or indirectly out of the existence of wrongs too great or too long-standing for pacific removal. There will always be convulsions, more or less severe for the correction of abuses. But that which is going on before our eyes is a war of conquest of the sort which some of us hoped could not happen any more. Once again the ambition of Princes and their Ministers has the world at its mercy, and that is the precise meaning of this War.



MADAME PAREPA ROSA.—From a Photograph by the London Photographic Company. *(See page 82.)*

During half a century nothing has occurred in the world so absolutely and painfully discouraging. Are we really moving in a circle ? Having recorded the death of seven thousands of millions of men in conflict, are we about to begin upon another seven thousand million ? In the coming four thousand years shall we murder enough people to populate seven planets like our own ? For aught that one sees in the causes, the conditions, and the circumstances of this outbreak, that is our pleasant destiny, with the added misery of a keener and more intellectual appreciation of the infamy, and the multiplied resources of ingenuity in homicide which come to us by virtue of science.

We think we discern a gleam of hope in the barbaric darkness. If this is a War of ambition and territorial lust, so also is it a War of persons and not of nations. Let us not exaggerate the patriotic and belligerent cries of the crowds at Paris, Berlin, and Frankfort : they are the cries of men whose minds are not occupied, as individuals, with the responsibility of self-government. The enthusiasm is partly artificial, and it has been curiously and cleverly fostered. The War is a duel of Louis Napoleon and the Count Von Bismarck. No such a conflict would be otherwise possible. Actually or virtually personal rule predominates still in the countries now fighting. We do not foresee perfect safety from Wars of aggression and injustice in the final abolition of personal rule; but when the nations shall have achieved the position of really governing themselves, and not merely of fancying that they are doing it, then we are fain to hope the day of territorial and aggressive wars will be numbered.

ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS
ONE PENNY NEWSPAPER

THE WAR.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

BERLIN, July 28th.

Germany at present, for the first time during her whole history, presents the spectacle of a united people. The enthusiasm which prevails is, to one who knows the depth and bitterness of the division which has ever existed between the various German States, nothing short of astounding. Saxony and Wurtemburg, Baden, and Bavaria, Frankfort and Berlin, vie with each other in demonstrations in favour of the war. Germany is in fact one at last. The declaration of war has done more to cement firmly together the angular pieces of German nationality than all the force of Prussia has been able to effect in the last four years. The soldiers rush to the ranks not only without reluctance but with eagerness, and yet it is no paltry expedition upon which they are embarking. It is simply the most tremendous struggle of modern times. At every place at which I have stopped upon my way the same war spirit prevails. In Aix and Cologne, in Hanover and Berlin, the signs were the same.

The Prussian system may be, and no doubt is, as excellent one as regards raising an immense body of men in a short time, but it inflicts more suffering upon the population than any other military system whatever. The regular army is 25,000 strong; and the reserve number nearly a million more. Three-quarters of this million are married men, and the amount of domestic misery resulting from the sudden withdrawal of them from their families is incalculable. It is probable that at least three-quarters of these families, being entirely dependent upon the husband's labour for support, will be thrown upon the communes for subsistence during their absence, and that many in a war like the present are destined to remain so permantly. Very sad scenes take place as the men of the reserve leave for the depôts of their regiments. Most of the wives have the courage to bid adieu to their husbands at home, but many accompany them to the station, and hang upon their necks until gentle force has to be used to remove them. Here in Berlin the bustle and excitement are very great. Trains arrive every hour with hundreds of the reserve; these are met at the station by officers of their regiment, and are then escorted through the streets to the great central depot. Here their uniforms, arms, and accoutrements are kept in store, and in a wonderfully short time they are clothed and armed, and the mixed throng which entered, peasants, shopkeepers, clerks and gentlemen, march out a regiment of the line. There is no doubt that the Prussians are excellent material for soldiers. The men of the various provinces differ much in height, and as the regiments are all formed upon the local principle, the corps differs very greatly in the stature of their men. Upon the whole, however, they are of fair average height, and broadly built. Taking the army throughout, the men must be considerably heavier than their French rivals. They are, however, altogether deficient in the smartness of the enemy's soldiery. A man who has left his regiment for two years or more, and returned to the plough, loses all his set up. He may remember his drill, and may be able to take his place upon the ground at once, but he is an armed citizen, not a soldier. In natural pluck he may be in no way deficient, but the remembrance of the wife and children he has left behind cannot but take away from the dash and recklessness of a man in action, and render him inferior as a fighting machine to the soldier without domestie ties. The matter is perhaps of less consequence to the Prussian soldier than it would be to the French, as the characteristic of German courage, like our own, is patient endurance and obstinacy rather than dash. The deep sense of patriotism, too, which animates every soldier in the Prussian army will, I feel confident, supply the place of the loss of glory and the martial spirit which animate their foes, and, I believe that the contest will be fought on both sides with a fury and determination unparalleled in modern European warfare, and only equalled by the gigantic contest in the United States. From what I have said it will be seen that I consider that the Prussian soldiers are, as soldiers, inferior to the French, but that their superior numbers and stubborn courage will counterbalance this defect, and that success will finally depend upon the quality of the respective generals.

The arms are nearly equal. The chassepot is lighter and more handy than the needle-gun, but it is perhaps hardly so accurate, and the Prussians are certainly better marksmen than the French. The French artillery is unquestionably superior to the Prussians, but the Prussians have an equally decided advantage in cavalry. The French have also their new invention, the *mitrailleuse*, an arm which, although inaccurate at a long range, is certainly deadly in the extreme at short distances. Prussian officers speak slightly of the new invention, and say in support of their objection, that the weapon has been inspected by Prussian officers, and that it was decided not to adopt it in the Prussian service. This, however, I can by no mean accept as decisive evidence of its inutility. Breechloaders were used by the Prussian army, and were reported against by military men of all other nations until their superiority was effectually demonstrated in the war with Austria.

It is not expected that the first great battle will be fought for another ten days; that is of course, supposing that the French do not attack, but wait for the Prussian onslaught, as it is believed here that they will do.

The railways are all occupied between this place and the Rhine in the conveyance of troops. I shall go down towards the frontier as soon as they are opened for traffic.

MADAME PAREPA ROSA.

The lady whose portrait we give this week is one of our most gifted native vocalists. She has been sojourning in America for the past four years, where she achieved a popularity equal to that which she so deservedly enjoys in this country.

Madame Parepa Rosa was born in Edinburgh in 1839; her father being the Baron Georgiardes de Boyesku, a gentleman of Wallachian birth. He had been captivated by the beauty and accomplishments of Miss Seguin, sister of Edward Seguin, whose name as that of a well-known *basso* will be familiar to our readers, and herself a *prima donna* of repute. She accepted the hand of the Baron; the offspring of their union was Euphrosyne, the subject of our sketch.

It is mentioned as an interesting fact, in the biography we quote, that Euphrosyne's immediate ancestors included representatives of almost every civilised nationality of Europe. Thus her maternal grandfather was French; his wife was Welsh, while his mother, the great grandmother of Euphrosyne, was a Muscovite. On the father's (De Boyesku's) side again, Euphrosyne's grandmother was the daughter of a Turkish grand-vizier, who had the honour of being strangled by his august sovereign the Sultan. To this mixed origin and to her extended travels may be attributed our *prima donna's* facility in modern languages—Madame Parepa Rosa speaking and writing five European languages with remarkable elegance and correctness. The early death of Baron de Boyesku obliged his widow to return to the stage and was also the cause of their daughter adopting the musical profession, under the assumed name of Parepa. The early manifestations of musical talent afforded by the latter were very marked and promising. It is said that when two years and a half old she was able to sing such airs as "Ah non gironge" from the *Sonnambula*, perfectly, and that she used to entertain people, being placed standing on a table for the purpose. The embryo *prima donna*, however, always evinced much reserve on such occasions, and if any stranger were present would only sing when screened from view. Like many others who have distinguished themselves in the musical world, Euphrosyne showed a wonderful facility for retaining in the memory every melody and theme which fell upon her ear. Although her widowed mother resisted for some years the temptation to prepare her promising daughter for the stage she did not fail to lay out the groundwork of a most thorough vocal training, exercising herself the functions of a teacher. Indeed she was well qualified for that office, having studied under such masters as Crescentini, Pauseson and Bordogñi. During the winter of 1855-6 Mdlle. Parepa made her first appearance upon any stage at Malta. The opera was *Sonnambula*, and crowds assembled to hear the *debutante*.

She appeared; shot upon the stage apparently against her will by the strong arm of the old baritone who played Count Rodolpho—a movement which was of course only witnessed by the occupants of the left stage boxes, and not perceptible to the audience at large, which saw only a girl of sixteen or seventeen years, with a rather pretty face, but with a form thin and like a boy's, and movements embarrassed by extreme bashfulness of advancing towards the footlights. She sings! and the voice, a fully developed soprano, charms every one. The audience testifies its admiration by frequent applause and by calling for the young singer after each act; and when the last trying scene comes on and the fair sleep-walker goes through the brilliant finale, the fervour of the listeners becomes enthusiastic. The season at Malta being over, Mdlle. Parepa readily obtained an engagement at Naples, where she sang, as is customary, both in grand opera at the San Carlo and in comic at the Fonda theatres. Here in *Sonnambula* and other operas she had Mongini for tenor.

In the following season, 1857, after a visit to Florence, where she sang with Giuglini, our heroine entered upon an engagement at Lisbon, where she remained nine months.

Proceeding in 1858 to London, she sang at Covent Garden in *Puritani* with Gardoni and Ronconi, and in *Zampa* with Tamberlik and Didier. After a time in the provinces, Mdlle. Parepa accepted an engagement in Madrid, at the conclusion of which she re-appeared in London. The winter, 1859-60, found our *prima donna* at Genoa, where, in a three months' engagement, she sang sixty-two times, a rare achievement in a city of connoisseurs such as Genoa.

In 1860, Mdlle. Parepa made her first appearance in English Opera, under the Pyne and Harrison management. Santley, the popular baritone, making his *début* on the same occasion. Three winters passed away with Mdlle. Parepa as the soprano of the Pyne and Harrison troupe, varying the successful opera seasons alternately with concerts and oratorio performances.

In 1863, Mdlle. Parepa made a tour through Germany, singing with immense success at the Gewaudhaus Concerts in Leipsic and other principal places.

It was in this year that she married Captain Carvill, a retired officer in the East India Service, who, after living seven months with his bride, betook himself to Lima, to avoid the consequences of rash speculation in Peruvian Mining shares. He died in April, 1865. Their child too wa buried, and the doubly bereft young widow returned to the stage, which she had quitted for a time, both to repair her shattered fortunes and to divert her active mind from domestic grief. Shortly after came an offer from Mr. Bateman, who, searching Europe for "stars," heard Mdlle. Parepa sing, and, deciding at once there was a fortune in her talent, induced her to go to America under his auspices. Carl Rosa, a first-rate violinist, and Levy, a well-known player on the *cornet à piston*, were likewise engaged. The tour realised the manager's expectations, and would have been prolonged, but engagements in Europe prevented its continuation. The party re-crossed the Atlantic, and within forty-eight hours from setting foot in Liverpool, Mdlle. Parepa was singing in London. The year following she returned to America, engaged again by Mr. Bateman; Carl Rosa being also secured. The second tour was even more interesting than the first, its result being the marriage of the two principal artists concerned. Mdlle. Parepa, with her husband, Carl Rosa, remained until last June in America, giving operas and musical performances in every town. They have now returned to England, and will, it is hoped, after some short repose, continue those representations with which they have hitherto delighted our American cousins.

MRS. S. C. HALL.

Mrs. S. C. Hall, whose portrait will be found on page 92, was married in 1824. Her maiden name is Fielding, and she is a native of Wexford. Her first work "Sketches of Irish Character," appeared in 1828, and did much to soften political and religious prejudices in Ireland. Mrs. Hall made her *debut* as a novelist in 1832, when appeared "The Buccaneer." The "Groves of Blarney" was brought out at the Adelphi in 1838, her drama "The French Refugee" having previously made a hit at the St. James's Theatre. "Marian, or a Young Maid's Fortunes," is perhaps the most popular of this lady's novels. It has gone through several editions, and has been translated into German and Dutch. "Midsummer Eve," a fairy tale originally produced in the pages of the *Art Journal*, was published in 1847. Our readers will, no doubt, remember some of the illustrations of this work, which we reproduced in our first volume. Our space will not permit us to enumerate one-fourth of the works of which Mrs. S. C. Hall is the author. Her best productions we believe to be the many fairy tales she has so ably penned. Mrs. Hall is still a hard worker in literature, and now and then contributes to the magazines.

COLLEGE GREEN, BRISTOL.

After a long slumber Bristol has awakened all at once to a sense of her own importance and the requirements of modern progress. No city in the past has more neglected its own interests, no city in the present is more active in repairing her errors, and keeping pace with the spirit of the age. On all hands you notice demolition and reconstruction. Everywhere the ring of the bricklayer's trowel greets our ear, in every street the bricklayer's dust fills your eyes. The famous old city is in rapid course of rebuilding. Railways to the mouth of the river on both sides the Avon, a pier and harbour at Portishead, new post office and law courts, new hotels in Broad-street, College Green, and at Clifton, new streets in course of construction. These are but a few of the changes which mark the new era of progress. Bristol is, indeed, making rapid strides to overtake lost time, and we heartily wish the grand old city all the success due to her energy and her reputation.

College Green, of which our artist gives us a picturesque sketch this week, is one of the pleasantest, though one of the smallest, of Bristol Squares. It is undergoing a great change like all other parts of the city. The Cathedral is being almost re-built. A large sum of money is being raised for this purpose. The ancient edifice stands on the south side of College Green, and is one of the most interesting of our Cathedrals. It was the church of the monastery of St. Augustine, founded by Robert Fitzhardinge in 1142. Its architecture is varied and curious, it is full of notable monuments, and wonderful coloured glass. There is a beautiful memorial cross at the entrance of College Green, and a row of very handsome shops. The Green is surrounded with trees, and the thoroughfares right and left lead respectively to Clifton and the Hotwells. The most imposing building in our picture is a new hotel, which is of palatial proportions. Omnibuses pass it for the Hotwells, while on this side the cross run the busses to Clifton. These vehicles need reform. The one horse 'bus to the Hotwells is a disgrace to Bristol. We hope to see it superseded by a tramway. During holiday times it is painful to contemplate the loads which one wretched horse is expected to drag from the Exchange to the Hotwells.

For topographical and architectural details relating to College Green we refer our readers to Murray's and Black's "Guides." Tourists on their way to Lynmouth, Ilfracombe, Swansea, and the neighbouring districts of Devonshire and South Wales would do well to spend a day at Bristol. They can go on at any hour of the day, almost, to Portishead from the Bristol and Exeter Station, booking through to Devonshire or South Wales by Midland and Great Western Railway. There is a pier at Portishead, whence steamers run every day to South Wales and Devonshire, the sea trip being included in the tourist tickets. We have in preparation a full page view of the pier and railway of Portishead, one of the most recent and most important of Bristol's improvements.

ROSSETER'S HAIR RESTORER is the only preparation which can be confidently relied upon for restoring grey hair to its original colour. It assists nature in supplying the colouring properties which may have become deficient through age or disease. Price 3s. 6d. per bottle. [628

GENTLEMEN, desirous of having their Linens dressed to perfection, should supply their Laundresses with the "GLENFIELD STARCH," which imparts a brilliancy and elasticity gratifying alike to the senses of sight and touch. [710

PURE WATER.—ALFRED BIRD, Experimental Chemist, begs to announce that he has perfected his new CARBON FILTER, price 7s. 6d. each, which he guarantees shall deliver 60 gallons of the purest water daily.—To be seen in action at 69, Wercester Street, Birmingham. [930

THE MAP OF THE WAR.

Page 93 of this number is covered by a Map of the War. It embraces about as much of the surface of Europe as is likely to witness the movements of troops in the events of the next few weeks or months. The War may be said to have been brought about indirectly by the various attempts made to promote unity in Germany, and on this map may be noted some of the changes which have resulted in the present position of affairs. The first Confederation was the Confederation of the Rhine, a league of Germanic States formed by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1806, when he put an end to what was called the Holy Roman Empire, and the Emperor of Germany was confirmed in the title, which he had assumed two years earlier, of Emperor of Austria. The Confederation of the Rhine consisted of France, Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Saxony, and Westphalia, and included seven Grand Duchies, six Duchies, and twenty Principalities. At the famous meeting of Napoleon and the Emperor of Russia on a raft at Tilsit Russia recognised the Confederation of the Rhine, which left both Austria and Prussia outside the combination. The Rhine Diet was appointed to be held at Frankfort. At the capitulation of Paris, in 1814, and the abdication of Bonaparte, the arrangement came to an end, and was superseded by the Germanic Confederation, which was constituted on the 8th of June, 1815, and held its first Diet at Frankfort in November, 1816. It included not only Prussia, Austria, and the whole of the German States and Free Cities, but the Powers of Denmark and Holland in respect of the Germanic portions of their kingdoms—Holstein and Larenberg in the case of Denmark, and Luxembourg in the case of Holland. In 1863 serious differences of opinion arose at the Diet. Austria proposed certain reforms, the Diet accepted them, Prussia rejected them. One of the questions which agitated the Diet was the desire of Prussia to insist upon the greater independence of Schleswig and Holstein of the Danish rule, and their representation at the Diet on their own account. This was opposed by Austria, and the Diet supported Austria; whereupon Prussia announced her withdrawal from the Confederation, and declared it to be dissolved. The Diet was removed to Augsburg during the war between Austria and Prussia which ensued. The victories of Prussia resulted in the dissolution of the Germanic Confederation and the foundation of the North German Confederation, in which Austria has no part. By the war, Hanover, Electoral Hesse, Nassau, and Frankfort were annexed to Prussia as a portion of that kingdom, and by a decree some months later Schleswig and Holstein were also annexed. The North German Parliament was opened at Berlin in 1867, and a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive was formed with Saxe-Weimar, Oldenberg, Brunswick, Saxe-Altenberg, Gotha. Anhalt, the two Schwarzhings, Waldeck, the younger Reuss, two Lippes, Lubeck, Bremen, Hamburg, two Mecklenburgs, Hesse, the elder Reuss, Saxe-Meinengen, and Saxony. The Confederation includes twenty-two States, and embraces a population of about 30,000,000. Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Baden, and Hesse Darmstadt, which lie within immediate range of the seat of war, are in South Germany. They were opposed to Prussia in the Diet dispute between Prussia and Austria, but they are now ranged on the side of Prussia in the struggle with France, throwing in their aid in defence of Fatherland.

THE HARP OF INVERMORN.

(SEE PAGE 84.)

On Invermorn, above the strand,
The old cathedral ruins stand;
The people say they hear at times
The fairies faintly ringing chimes.

"O Helen, I must go to-night:
My soul is filled with strange delight;
And I must hear that witching wile
Within the old cathedral aisle!"

"O Willie rest at home with me!
I fear the moanings of the sea.
They say who seeks that place forlorn,
Will never wake the morrow's morn."

Withn the twilight, all alone,
He sought the dusky pile of stone:
Lo! then above him and around,
Awoke a wondrous, witching sound.

With fear he swooned; and in a dream
He saw, lit up by pallid gleam
Of moonlight in that gallery old,
What living man may ne'er behold!

A line of figures, clothed in white,
Bore torches crowned with orange light;
Sound they made none; no rustling dress
Betrayed their silent loveliness.

At early dawn they came and found
Him lying cold upon the ground;
A smile had closed his latest breath
And still survived the ice of death.

A harp, placed there in ages gone,
They saw within the hollow stone,
Placed overhead that so it rang
With every wind that swept and sang.

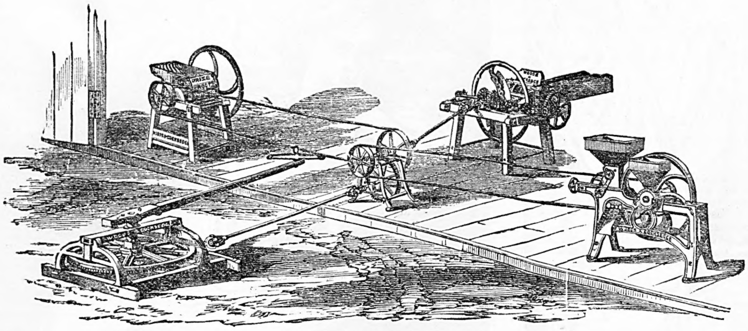
The Place of Refuge, during this hot weather, STEELE'S HAIRCUTTING SALOONS. The Largest and Coolest in the three Kingdoms. Extra Assistants to meet the large demands for Shampooing with eggs, &c. Streams of warm, tepid, and cold water—a delightful operation—a necessity and a luxury. Moderate charges. The largest and best 6d. and 1s. bottle of Pomade in the trade; has had an immense sale for eighteen years. Choice Hair Washes, from 1s. 6d. Lime Cream, from 1s. Genuine and delightfully perfumed Lime Juice and Glycerine, from 1s. to 6s. A very large assortment of Hair, Tooth, Nail, Hat, and Cloth Brushes, by best makers, from 1s. Dressing Combs in *Tortoiseshell, Bone, Ivory, Horn,* and *Vulcanite*, from 6d. A splendid variety of fancy Back Combs, from 1s. to 50s. Large selection of Fans from 6d. to 60s., including the newest shapes and patterns. The largest stock of Toilet Requisites and Fancy Goods in the Midland Counties, selected from the best houses of Paris and London, at STEELE'S, HAIR CUTTER and ARTIST in HAIR, Opposite the Railway Station, New Street, Birmingham. [591

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT OXFORD.

[FOURTH NOTICE.]

Recalling the incidents and impressions of a visit to the Oxford Show, one class of recollections rushes to the front. Oxford, as a town, was in her glory and was delightful alike to strangers and to friends of old who went to see her once again. We will not refer to the holiday decorations. The inhabitants seem to have thought the less they did in that way the better, and therefore, perhaps, the less said on the subject the better. The appearance of the streets owed nothing to the few straggling flags that were hung out. Perhaps the scene would not have been improved if a local committee had erected a dozen triumphal arches. But the weather was of the unclouded sort that shows off the architecture of this old city to the best advantage. The air, rarified like the atmosphere of southern Europe, gave sharpness to all outlines, and brought up the perspective into distinctness. The famous Oxfordshire elms, soaring above walls and housetops, and the plenteous growth of trees of many varieties breaking out between detached houses and over the shoulders of gables, were in the perfection of their foliage. Shopkeepers, if they did not adorn their buildings with floral and leafy devices, expended much care upon the furniture of their windows, bringing forward the best reserve forces of their stock. In the mornings to the eyes of arrivals the city was beautiful to look upon; in the evening when the gates of the Show-yard were closed and visitors strolled through the principal thoroughfares it was delightful. As the rays of the settting sun fell in the direction of the horizontal plane, and glinted across the chimnies and between the roofs, they made pictures of old Oxford University and domestic architecture such as will not fade away easily from the mind. Oxford, hardly changed during hundreds of years, standing in the calmness of her beauty in the soft evening and the quiet night to be admired, was a very welcome relief from the excessively practical and modern business of the Show in the burning heat of the day.

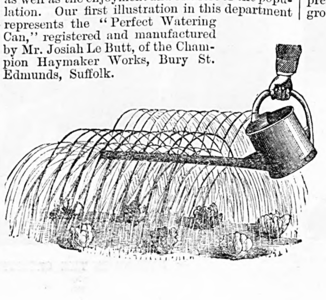
The wonders of modern invention and improvement, however, possess an ever fresh attraction for this generation. If we are gratified sometimes to get back to the dreamy harmonies of the past, we are glad again to find ourselves in the midst of the moving realities of the present, so full of prophecies of a marvellous future. If we grow weary towards evening of examining new machines, we go back to them next morning with an interest increased by the reflections which have followed upon the inspection of the previous day. We cannot hope to reproduce, in pictures and descriptions, all or even a significant proportion of the novelties and points of excellence set forth in the immense and unparalleled collection of implements exhibited on this Show-field, but we will continue for a time to render instances. With regard to implements and machines of a purely agricultural sort the judges appointed in that department must in many cases be our chief guide. They lead us this week to a very practical exhibition of the application of horse-power. While steam is being introduced wherever its introduction is, in the present state of things, economical, our implement makers are not neglecting to bring forward improvements in the use of the humbler physical powers exercised by horses and by men. We have not yet done with horses, and, perhaps, the time will never come when we can wholly dispense with their services. Indeed, it is one of the aims of the adoption of steam-power to reduce the consumption of horse food, and hence to render cheaper the cost of keeping horses, whereby the farmer may be the better able to employ horse labour where steam engines and labourers alike are too costly. It will probably be some time, and he conditions of English farming will have to undergo considerable alteration, before farmers generally will find it to their interest to apply steam power to the working of their corn and chaff cutters, their root pulpers, and their oil-cake breakers, and hence the Royal Agricultural Society offered prizes this year for the best "horse-gears." The judges tested a large number on the trial ground in the week previous to the opening of the Cattle Show, and the experiments resulted in the award of the first prize of £5 to Messrs. Woods, Cocksedge, and Warner, of Stowmarket, Suffolk, for "gears for one horse," and the first prize of £5 to the same firm for "gears for two horses," placing those manufacturers first on the field for intermediate mechanical contrivances by which horses may be made to work complicated machinery. Horse-gear made by this firm, similar to that here exhibited, had carried off high honours on previous occasions. The firm took the Royal Agricultural Society's silver Medal on account of it at the Show at Bury St. Edmunds in 1867, and a gold medal at Toulouse in the Autumn of the same year. The annexed engraving represents the machinery according to the latest improvements, driving Messrs. Woods, Cocksedge and Warner's prize root-pulper, their crushing mill for oats, linseed, beans, &c., and their chaff-cutter.



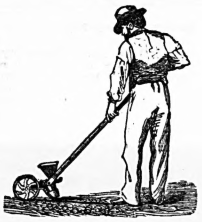
MESSRS. WOODS COCKSEDGE AND WARNER'S IRON HORSE GEAR.

The picture shows the horse-gear in an oak frame, for use with one horse. The action of the machinery, with the engraving before us, scarcely needs any explanation. It has a whippletree, a guide rod, and intermediate motion, and is fitted with a clutch to throw out of gear. The root-pulper it is working is called the "Prix de Perfection Pulper," furnished with adjustable cutters, and when attached to this one-horse gear it will grate or pulp 120 bushels of turnips, &c., in an hour. The middle mill is the "New Chaff-cutter," to which either horse or steam power may be applied, which will cut two lengths of chaff ($\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch) without changing wheels. The right-hand figure is the "Universal roller crushing and grinding mill," for crushing oats, linseed, malt and barley, and for grinding beans, peas, &c. It has taken prizes at Arras, Orleans, Brussels, Beauvais, Amsterdam, Altona, Namur, Lille, Hamburgh, Cologne, Stettin, &c., and at meetings of the national and local societies in many English counties. It reduces linseed to a fine meal without losing oil or choking the mill. This one is adapted for hand or horse-power, and will grind from ten to fifteen bushels per hour. The mill of this class adapted for steam-power took a £4 prize at this show, the corn-crusher by hand-power a £4 prize, and the linseed-crusher by hand-power a £4 prize. The firm occupied a large stand on the ground, and exhibited, in addition to their horse-gears and mills of various degrees, an asphalting apparatus, steam engines, feeding troughs, turnip-cutters, a horse-thrashing machine, weed extirpators, agricultural, water and manure carts, grass-mowers, &c.

For the sake of variety we turn now from the farm to the garden. In no previous exhibition of implements do we remember to have seen so large or interesting a display of horticultural tools and appliances, and in none so many novelties. Amateur gardening is rendered immeasurably more attractive by reason of the many pretty machines by which the operations of cultivation are assisted and by which the enjoyment of the grounds are enhanced. The glass houses, portable arbours, rustic cottages, chairs convertible into stools or ladders, graceful and easy ornamental seats, vases, irrigators, &c., shown at numerous stands upon the Oxford field were calculated to make the dwellers in cities pine for a little bit of earth wherein to grow flowers and shrubs and the welcome fruits and vegetables which are so much the sweeter when they have come to perfection under our own watchful care. We cannot doubt that the application of so much ingenuity and taste as are devoted to improvements in garden tools and furniture by implement and machine makers tends to increase the demand for garden space in our towns and suburbs, and to that extent promotes the health as well as the enjoyment and comfort of the population. Our first illustration in this department represents the "Perfect Watering Can," registered and manufactured by Mr. Josiah Le Butt, of the Champion Haymaker Works, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.



The watering can displays its own merits very clearly. Its long spout is perforated from end to end, and the perforations are so contrived that the water flows out in the graceful and shower-like manner depicted below. We saw the can in operation on the field, and nothing can exceed the gentle and efficient manner in which it throws the fluid over the bed. Three special advantages are claimed for the invention. First, it does its work in half the time occupied by the old can, not by too quickly flooding one spot, but by covering a much larger space at the same moment. Secondly, it enables the operator to water a bed, twelve feet wide, without treading on the soil or lifting the can to an inconvenient height. Thirdly, the work may be done with half the usual exertion, as it is quite unnecessary to swing the can in order properly to distribute the fluid, and the handle of the utensil is so constructed as to give the weight an easy balance of its own. The can is of great advantage in the case of geeenhouses and forcing pots, on acount of the large area which can be watered; it is well adapted for watering tender plants, being so constructed that, no matter in what direction it is held, the little streams cannot unite and fall in a flood at one point. The same can is very useful to maltsters for watering down their corn. It is made of strong zinc, and will last almost a life-time. It is made in various sizes, to hold one, two, three, or four gallons of water. Another of Mr. Le Butt's new garden tools is the "Self-acting Hand Garden Seed Drill," represented in operation in the annexed sketch. This little drill is especially adapted for the kitchen garden. It ensures great regularity in the distribution of the seed, and is said to save sixty per cent. of seed in comparison with sowing by hand, as it drops just enough and wastes none. The seed is deposited in a hopper. By the simple pushing of the wheel along the ground the travelling wheel gives a motion to a slide at the bottom of the hopper, and the seed at once falls through a tube situated behind the coulter, and drops into the soil. The moment the drill is lifted from the ground the seed ceases to fall. A boy will work it with ease, and it will drill as fast as he can walk. The implement has been found very useful also on the farm, for filling up blank places missed by the farm-drill. By the simple turning of a thumb screw it can at once be adapted for sowing mangold wurtzel, barley, wheat, sainfoin, tares, rape, turnips, onions, radishes, cabbage, flax, carrot, cauliflower, and brocoli seeds. Mr. Le Butt has supplied the Hand Garden Seed Drill to her Majesty's farm and garden at Windsor. This exhibitor had a large variety of farm and garden implements on the ground, among which we may mention his double-action haymaking machine, his new lamb hurdles, knife rest for sharpening mowers and reapers, garden chairs, corn screens, &c. The lamb hurdle is particularly deserving of mention. It is so contrived that a small aperture can be made to let out the lamb, and retain the ewe, and the sides and top of the aperture are furnished with rollers, facilitating the exit and entry, and rendering it impossible for the lamb to hurt itself in its passage.



We give on page 88 a large and faithful representation of the Horse Ring on the Show ground. This was the best, and indeed almost the only spot on the field having any pretensions to picturesqueness. Over the horse boxes is seen a tolerably pleasant bit of Oxfordshire country. As we have said, the horse show was not large, but the department was not weak in agricultural horses, of which some of the finest in the country were there. During the juding on the Monday many of the principal horse fanciers in England and Scotland were congregated round the fence encompassing the Horse Rings.

"Dr. Newton" has visited Birmingham repeating to small audiences the assertions of his Spiritual pretensions and pretending to cure disease.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have returned in safety from Denmark to England, and are now a Marlborough House.

The honorary freedom of the City of London was presented to M. de Lesseps on Saturday at a special general court of the Common Council.

It is officially announced that in consequence of the adoption of the dogma of Infallibility the Austrian Concordat with Rome will be abrogated.

The Duchess of Cambridge has left her residence in the Ambassadors' Court, St. James's Palace, for Cambridge Cottage, Kew, for the autumn.

Sir William Heathcote, the late member for the University of Oxford, and the former colleague of Mr. Gladstone in the representation of the academic constituency, has been made a member of the Privy Council.

The Bishop of Honolulu (the Hawaiian Islands) is on his way to England, having, it is understood, placed the resignation of his diocese in the hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury. It is doubtful whether another bishop will be appointed.

THE EVACUATION OF ROME.—From Florence on Tuesday it was reported that the military measures required by the September Convention were in full course of execution. A Cordon of troops was forming on the frontier to prevent aggression.

Peter Joseph, the man who robbed H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh of a currency note and other property to the value of about 2,500rs., besides making free with many little items belonging to the viceregal household, has been sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Mizapore to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Marquis of Westmsnster has caused a communication to be made to the Workman's Club and Institute for Pimlico, offering a contribution of £1,000 and a site for the erection of a Workman's Club and Institute in Pimlico. A further sum of about £1,500 will be required for the establishment of an institution which it is intended shall be a model one of its class.

COMPENSATION FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—In the two years 1868-69 the London and North-Western Railway Company paid compensation to 644 passengers injured: 291 persons received compensation above 1*l*. and under 50*l*.; 98 between 50*l*. and 100*l*.; 96 between 100*l*. and 200*l*.; 92 between 200*l*. and 500*l*.; 35 between 500*l*. and 1,000*l*.; 18 between 1,000*l*. and 2,000*l*.; 14 between 2,000*l*. and 5,000*l*. The compensations under 50*l*. were not very far from half the whole number but the 14 highest compensations absorbed nearly ten times the money required for the 291 which were under 50*l*.

THE "QUEEN'S PLATE."—At a Town Council Meeting at Ipswich, a few days ago, the Mayor, Mr. E. Griminade, gave notice of his intention of moving at the next meeting a memorial to her Majesty, praying that she will cease to give the "Queen's Plate" to be run for at the Ipswich Races, and present it in future to the Suffolk Agricultural Association, on the ground that racing does not improve the breed of horses, while the agricultural associations does.

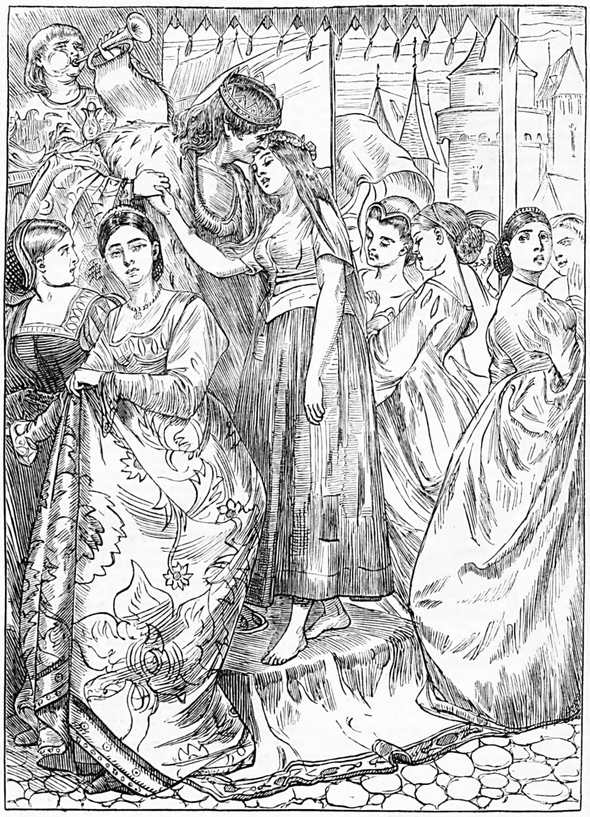
THE MUSICAL ART UNION.—The promoters of this scheme proceed on the system adopted with great success by the well known art unions, applying the method to the distribution of musical instruments and musical literatuee. The shares are one shilling each, and the first drawing will be held on the 28th of September. The prizes will consist of piano-fortes, harmoniums, harps, violins, concertinas, volumes of music, music portfolios, stands, &c. The agent for Birmingham is Mr. G. R. Barber, of Broad-street.

The Sultan of Turkey has been sued by his Ambassador, in the court of Vice Chancellor Malins. A splendid iron-clad was built for his Majesty by the Thames Shipbuilding Company, at a cost of £90,000, and delivered to the Turkish captain appointed to the command. Only a portion of the money was paid, instead of, according to bargain, the whole; and the captain put to sea. The Vice Chancellor made an order under which the captain might be stopped on the high seas, and the ship brought back into port till the whole amount is paid.

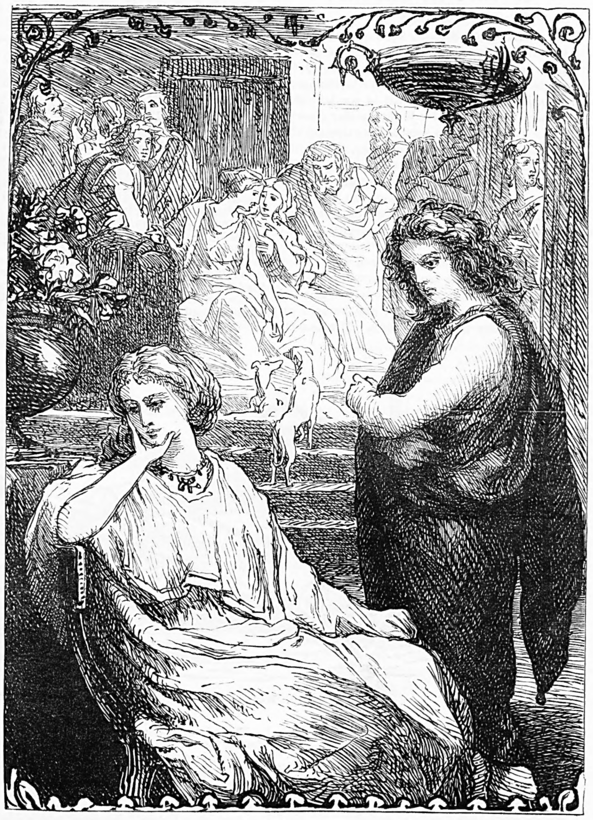
THE OCEAN YACHT RACE.—The ocean yacht race between the Cambria and the Dauntless resulted in the victory of the English vessel. The yachts started from Queenstown on Monday, July 4. After they had kept together a short time they parted company, and did not meet again until they arrived off Sandy Hook. When they started the wind was west, and the Cambria got off with the lead, taking a northerly course; while the Dauntless, with the object of avoiding a region of fogs and icebergs, kept further south. On July the 7th, the Dauntless lost two of her crew ovorboard in a gale, and spent three hours in fruitless efforts to save them. On the 10th inst. she lost a jib-boom in a squall. The Cambria passed Cape Race on the 18th: the Dauntless, for the reasons given above, being a day later. The Cambria occupied twenty-three days and five hours in traversing the course, and the Dauntless twenty-three days seven hours. On the arrival of the vessels at Sandy Hook, they were received by the yacht squadron of the New York, Atlantic, Brookln, and other yacht clubs.

The banquet to her Majesty's Ministers, annually given by the Lord Mayor, took place on Saturday night, at the Mansion House. The speech-making was of an unusually interesting character, and the observations of Mr. Gladstone on the war were received with applause. The following pithy sentence indicates the tone of his remarks:—

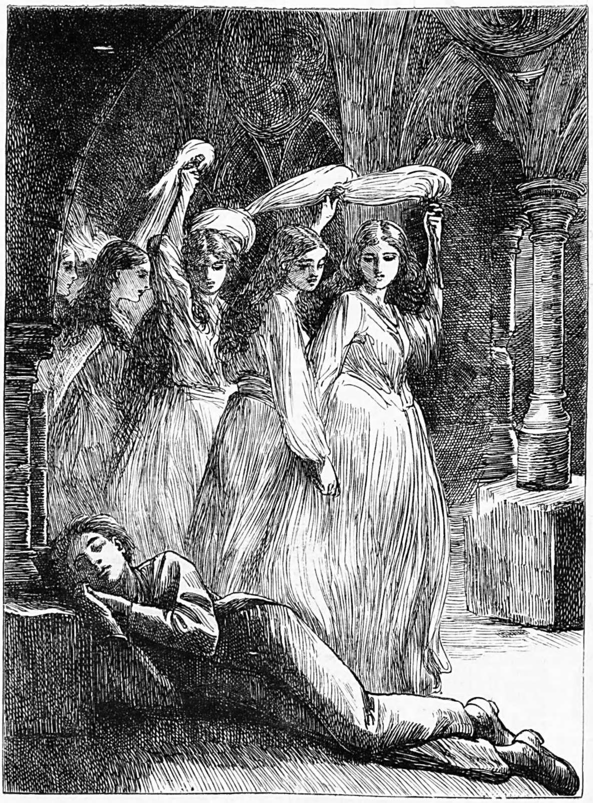
> I do not pronounce or seek to pronounce any judgment, or to anticipate in the slightest degree the verdict of history and of posterity upon the rights and wrongs of the great quarrel which we now see coming to an issue; but in the name of wounded humanity, in the name of grieving civilisation, in the name of our religion, afflicted with what it witnesses, I do record that nothing more deplorable, nothing more dismal has marked, perhaps, the history of mankind in our time than this, splendid indeed it may be, but awful spectacle, in which nations of the highest civilization, with, institutions the most perfectly developed, with celebrity established in every department of history, with the first positions in the civilised world to which it is possible for any nation to attain, are pushing on their troops by hundreds of thousands, and almost by millions, for deadly conflict, for causes which it is very difficult to appreciate.



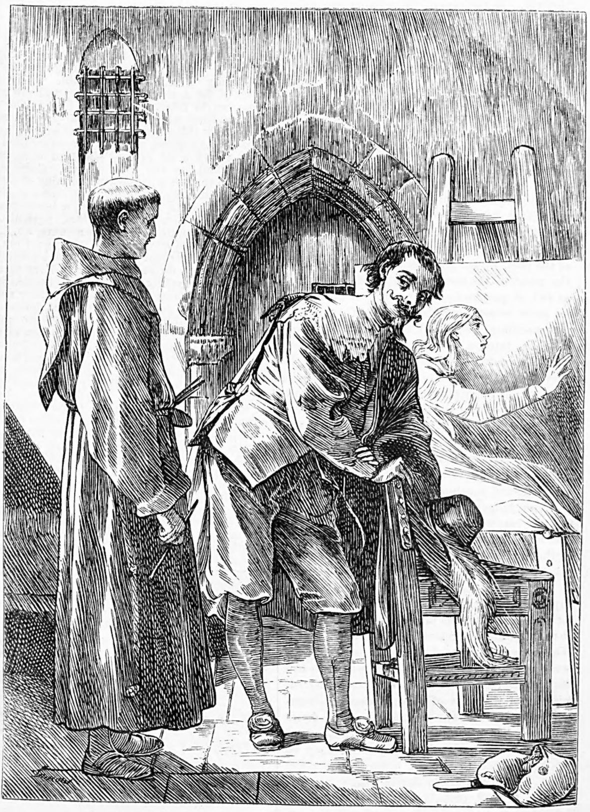
THE HERMIT'S CROWN.—By T. R. Lamont. (*See page* 90.)



ERIPHANIS.—By L. Frolich. (*See page* 85.)



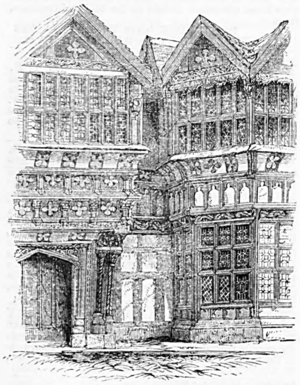
THE HARP OF INVERMORN.—By T. R. Lamont. *See page* 82.)



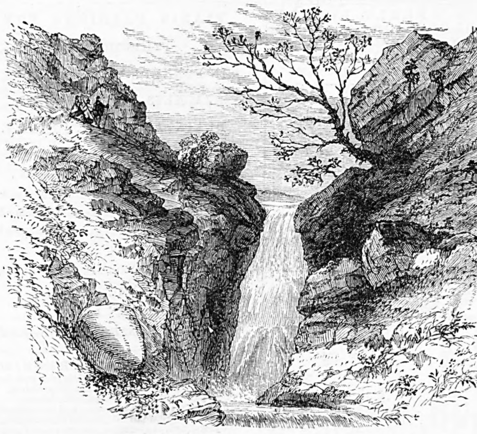
RUBENS IN THE CLOISTER.—By T. R. Lamont. (*See page* 91.)

BISHOP GOWER'S PALACE, ST. DAVID'S.

In a recent number we gave two illustrations of objects of interest at St. David's—Bishop Vaughan's Chapel and St. Mary's College. We this week give an engraving of Bishop Gower's Palace, St. David's. It is, without doubt, a grand pile even in its ruined state, and centuries ago it must have been by far the finest edifice of the kind in Wales, and probably equal to some of the best in England. For the benefit of our readers we quote a most interesting account of it, given in a work entitled "Beauties of England and Wales," by Mr. Britton:—"The Bishop's Palace, a most magnificent pile of building, is situated to the south-west of the cathedral, on the opposite shore of the river Alan. It seems to have formed originally a complete quadrangle, inclosing an area or court of 120 feet square; but only two of the sides, those fronting the south-east and south-west, remain. The principal entrance was by a grand gateway on the north-east, now in ruins, near which stood the porter's lodge. The bishop's apartment occupied the south-east side. The hall, which is 67 feet long by 25 feet in width, was entered from the court by an elegant porch. At the north end was a large drawing-room, and beyond this a chapel. At the south end of the hall stood the kitchen, which was 36 feet in length by 28 feet in width. In the middle stood a low pillar, from which sprang four groins, which were combined into chimneys. This curious work is now a heap of ruins. The south-east side is occupied by a noble apartment called King John's Hall, but for what reason so denominated is not known, as the building was not erected till many years after the death of that monarch. This room is 96 feet in length, and 43 feet wide. The light was admitted by lofty windows on each side, and by a circular window in the east end of very singular and curious workmanship. This hall was entered from the court by an elegant porch, with an arched doorway, placed immediately opposite the grand gateway. Above are two recesses containing statues of Edward III. and his Queen, now in a very disfigured state. At the north-west corner stands the chapel, which is entered from the hall, and also from the court by a staircase and porch. The offices were probably comprised in the north-west side of the court, of which there are, however, no traces to be seen. The parts of the building that yet remain are in a very ruinous condition. A small portion of one end of the bishop's apartments has been covered by a temporary roof, and is inhabited by some poor people, whose wretched appearance heightens the picture of desolation which the place exhibits." This magnificent building owes its erection to Bishop Gower, who was elevated to the see of St. David's in 1328.



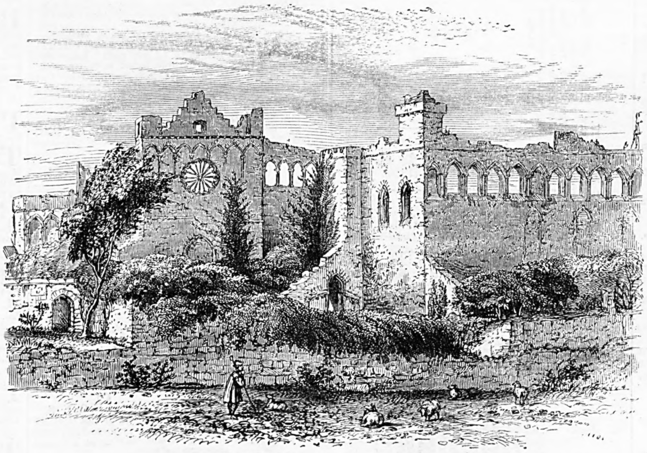
OLD MORETON HALL.



THE LIGHT SPOUT WATERFALL, CHURCH STRETTON.

OLD MORETON HALL.

Little Moreton Hall is the most quaint timber building in Cheshire, if not in the United Kingdom. It dates from the fifteenth century, and marks the site of an older mansion, of which there are still some traces. It stands on the road between Congleton and Newcastle, amidst a sandy plain, looking towards Staffordshire. According to Lysons, the hall belonged at an early period to the knightly family of Moreton, whose heiress was married to Gralam de Lostock about the reign of Henry III. Omerod, in his celebrated "History of Cheshire" says the principal apartment on the north side of the court is lighted by a large bow window forming five sides of an octagon. Beyond is the dining parlour, over the mantelpiece in which are the arms of royalty, and in the windows are the arms of Brereton and Moreton, and the badge of the House of Lancaster. Another pane, which has been destroyed, in all probability contained a repetition of the white rose, to which the Moretons had a twofold reason for attachment,—the well-known predilection of the gentlemen of Cheshire for the princes of that line, and also the circumstance of their being military tenants under the Duchy of Lancaster, to which by consequence their fealty was due. The materials of the old house are timber, wickerwork, and plaster; the timber, as usual, is disposed in squares, filled up fancifully with quatrefoils and other patterns. The stables and other offices are ranged at a more respectful distance than is usual in old mansions. Within the moat, at the north-west angle, is a circular mound, which probably once supported a tower of the earlier mansion—which from this circumstance we should infer was probably fortified—and at the south-east angle is another circular mound of much larger dimensions, situated outside the present moat, but apparently included originally within trenches communicating with it. Our illustration on this page represents the interior of the Court. In a future number we shall give a general view of the building.



BISHOP GOWER'S PALACE, ST. DAVID'S.

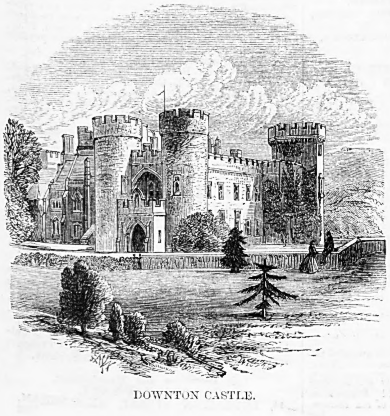
The Birmingham Town Council have, by a majority, refused to appoint an officer to carry out the provisions of the Workshops' Regulation Acts.

GOTHIC FOUNTAIN AT NEWSTEAD ABBEY.

On this page we give an engraving of a rare and curious Gothic fountain attached to Newstead Abbey. Perhaps of all the precincts of this venerable pile, the cloisters are the most interesting, and it is here that the subject of our illustration is to be found. It stands in the centre of a small turf quadrangle, and it is surmounted with grotesque figures—"here a monster, there a saint." The slender jets falling from grim "mouths of granite made," break with their monotonous splash the undescribable stillness of the scene. Visitors to Newstead should set this down as an object for careful observation.

DOWNTON CASTLE.

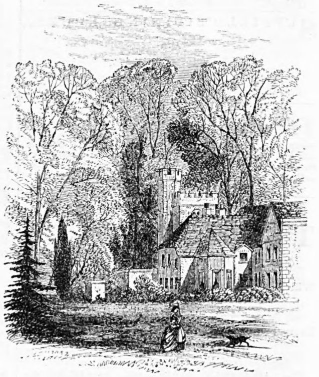
Downton Castle, of which we give an engraving on this page, is situate near Ludlow, and surrounded on all sides by pleasant woodland country. Richard Payne Knight, a man of very superior talents, inherited the Downton estates in 1764. He began to learn Greek at the age of eighteen, and showed a taste for ancient art which never left him. When he was twenty-three years of age he built for himself a mansion at Downton, in a castellated style of architecture. Downton Castle was completed in 1776, and from that time became his residence. In 1780 Richard Payne Knight was elected to represent the borough of Leominster, and in 1784 he was chosen for one of the representatives of Ludlow, which town he represented for twenty-two years. We can render no better description of the building than that given by the founder himself in his "Analytical Inquiry into the Principles of Taste." "It is now more than thirty years since the author of this Inquiry ventured to build a house ornamented with what are called Gothic towers and battlements without, and with Grecian ceilings, columns, and entablatures within; and though his example has not been much followed, he has every reason to congratulate himself upon the success of the experiment; he having, at once, the advantage of a picturesque and of an elegant, convenient dwelling, though less perfect in both respects than if he had executed it at a maturer age." The Castle stands on an elevation of about a hundred feet above the bed of the river.



DOWNTON CASTLE.

DORNEY COURT AND CHURCH.

Half an hour's walk from Eton, along the river Boveney, will bring the reader by a pleasant English lane on to a broad common. Windsor Castle is behind the pedestrian, and the Thames on his left. He will behold before him a mass of deep green foliage, and a cluster of umbrageous elms such as is perhaps not to be matched in England or anywhere else. That grove of elms surrounds Dorney Court, a picturesque and peaceful mansion, mainly built of timber,—such a house as one would scarcely expect to find within little more than twenty miles of the metropolis; for so perfect is its seclusion that it is not visible from any part outside the park gates of the domain. The great house, as it is still called, formerly consisted of three courts or quadrangles, opening into each other, and must have covered—if we may judge from the picture still in possession of the family—some four or five acres of ground. Timber was largely used in its construction; and some of the old beams, dating from long before the Reformation, may still be seen, more especially on the north side of the house, where the visitor will notice, carved in black oak, a sort of canopy, under which a soldier in other days stood sentry no doubt, keeping watch and ward, day and night, against marauders from Burnham and Dorney. The old house contains a handsome dining hall, in the ancient Gothic style, and is full of paintings and other valuable heirlooms. The above is an illustration of th Court and Church.



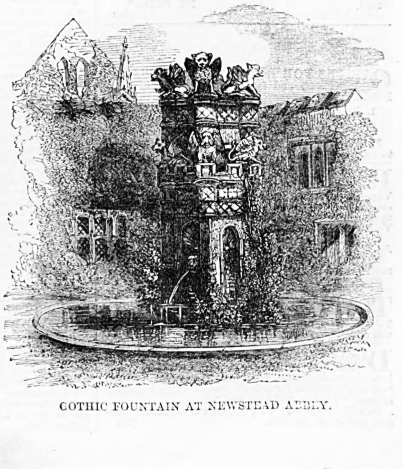
DORNEY COURT AND CHURCH.

THE LIGHT SPOUT.

The Light Spout, which we illustrate on the top of this page, is the name of a beautiful waterfall in the neighbourhood of Church Stretton. It runs from a mountain stream, the bed of which becomes deeper as it nears the fall, until it forms a ravine with banks so precipitous that care is required to keep one's footing in walking along them. These become more irregular and broken until they meet together and form a partial barrier to the stream, which first throws itself over a small embankment, runs a short distance, and then dashes over a much higher precipice and forms a noble cascade—this is called the Light Spout.

ERIPHANIS.

Eriphanis, one of the Cyclic poetesses, was a native of Argos. She was of great beauty and high birth. She accustomed herself to live in the woods, in order that she might marry Menalcas, whom she loved for his skill in hunting, and for his personal beauty. Our engraving on page 84 represents Eriphanis beset with one of the many courtiers of high rank tha flocked round her at Argos.



GOTHIC FOUNTAIN AT NEWSTEAD ABBEY.

BIRMINGHAM TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL in aid of the Funds of the General Hospital (30th Celebration), on the 30th and 31st of August and 1st and 2nd of September, 1870.

PRESIDENT—The Right Hon. the Earl of BRADFORD.

Principal Vocalists—Mademoiselle Titiens, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Edith Wynne and Mademoiselle Ilma di Murska, Madame Patey and Mademoiselle Drasdil. Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. Santley and Signor Foli.

Solo Pianoforte, Madame Arabella Goddard. Solo Violin, M. Sainton. Organist, Mr. Stimpson.

Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.

OUTLINE OF THE PERFORMANCES.

TUESDAY MORNING.—Elijah, Mendelssohn.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.—Naaman, Costa.

THURSDAY MORNING.—Messiah, Handel.

FRIDAY MORNING.—St. Peter (a new Oratorio), Benedict (composed expressly for the Festival); Requiem, Mozart.

TUESDAY EVENING.—A Miscellaneous Concert, comprising Cantata (*Paradise and the Peri*), J. F. Barnett (composed expressly for the Festival); Miscellaneous Selection, comprising Mendelssohn's Concerto in G Minor, and Overtures Freischutz and Zampa.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.—A Miscellaneous Concert, comprising Instrumental Work, A. S. Sullivan (composed expressly for the Festival; Choral Ode (ditto), Dr. Stewart. Second Part will consist entirely of selections from the works of Beethoven.

THURSDAY EVENING.—A Miscellaneous Concert, comprising Cantata (*Naia and Damayanti*) Dr. F. Hillier (composed expressly for the Festival); Miscellaneous Selection, including Kreutzer Sonata and Overture Guillaume Tell.

FRIDAY EVENING.—Samson, Handel.

Programmes of the Performances will be forwarded by post on application to the undersigned, at the Offices of the Festival Committee, Ann Street, Birmingham, on and after the 28th inst.

By order.
HOWARD S. SMITH,
773] *Secretary to the Festival Committee.*

SUFFIELD'S DINING ROOMS,

AND

LUNCHEON BAR,

UNION PASSAGE, BIRMINGHAM.

[754

MALVERN.

DR. RAYNER'S HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, (formerly Dr. Wilson's). This complete Establishment, beautifully placed on the slope of the Malvern Hills, has recently undergone entire renovation, and has accommodation for 70 inmates. —For prospectus apply to T. Rayner, M.D., Malvern.

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LOWER GROUNDS, ASTON.

THE FINEST DISPLAY OF SUMMER BEDDING PLANTS IN THE COUNTRY.

SYNYER AND GILMER'S CELEBRATED MILITARY BAND
Will Perform in the New Orchestra MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 4 till 8.30.

POULTNEY'S BRASS BAND
Every TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, From 4 till 8.30.

BOATING, &c.
Admission, Twopence each.

The ASSEMBLY ROOM will be OPEN for DANCING MONDAY and SATURDAY, from 8 till 10.30. Admission, Sixpence each.

THE GRAND MUSICAL PROMENADE, ON EVERY FRIDAY,
FROM FIVE TILL NINE.
Admission, Sixpence each.

746] H. G. QUILTER, Proprietor.

THE ROYAL PROMENADE GARDENS,

SUTTON COLDFIELD.

ROSES! ROSES!! ROSES!!!
THESE ARE NOW IN BLOOM.

The Collection of Roses, one of the most extensive in Warwickshire, includes all the best varieties in cultivation.

SPECIAL TRAINS,
Every MONDAY and SATURDAY, will run from New Street at Three p.m.
Fare for Return Journey and Admission to the Gardens and Park. } NINEPENCE.

PIC-NIC PARTIES.
Special Terms for Railway Fare, &c., may be known on application at the Railway Stations, or to
J. COLE,
Proprietor Royal Promenade Gardens.

912] ORDINARY ADMISSION, TWOPENCE.

MIDLAND AND FURNESS RAILWAYS.

THE ISLE OF MAN, BY THE PICTURESQUE AND SHORTEST SEA ROUTE, *viâ* BARROW.

AVERAGE SEA PASSAGE—3½ HOURS.

Until the end of September TOURIST TICKETS will be issued to DOUGLAS, by the route through the Picturesque Districts of Craven and Furness, *viâ* Leeds, Carnforth, Furness Abbey, and Barrow, from

Birmingham
Worcester
Hereford
Gloucester
Burton
Leicester
Derby
Nottingham
Northampton
Cambridge
Market Harboro'
Chesterfield

and other Stations on the Midland Railway.

Passengers are allowed to break the journey at Furness Abbey, on condition that they resume it within three days.

1870. BY ORDER.

[906

OFFICES FOR BRITISH AND FOREIGN PATENTS and for the REGISTRATION of DESIGNS,

1, *BENNETT'S HILL and* 56, *ANN STREET,*
BIRMINGHAM.

Full instructions may be obtained upon application to Payne and Talbot. [651

ROYAL LEAMINGTON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN.—SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS. This Institution was established 1860 for the treatment of Skin Diseases, and those resulting from Cancer, Scrofula, Lupus, Varicose Veins, &c.

The North Wing is now open for the reception of *In-Patients from all parts of the Kingdom.*

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED. Special accommodation for Self-supporting Patients.

895] E. D. W. PAGE, *Secretary.*

THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS is supplied in Bromsgrove and the district by Mr Palmer, proprietor of the *Bromsgrove Messenger*, who will allow the usual discount to the trade.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.—The best remedy for acidity of the stomach, heart-burn, headache, gout, and indigestion, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for ladies, children, and infants.

DINNEFORD and CO., 172, New Bond-street, London, and of all chemists. [581

BOWER'S WEEKLY LIST OF EXCURSIONS

FROM JULY 30th TO AUGUST 6th.,
ON MIDLAND RAILWAY,
FROM NEW STREET STATION ONLY.

Day of Week	*To*	Time of Starting		Return. P.M.	1st c.	3 c.
Saturday ...	*London	11 30	6 Days	1 30	20s.	10s.
Monday ...	Matlock	8 30	One Day	7 0	6s.	3s.
" ...	Rowsley, Chatsworth	8 30	...	7 0	7s.	3s.6d.
" ...	Worcester	6 50	...	7 55	5s.	2s.6d.
" ...	Malvern	9 20	...	7 15	5s.	2s.6d.
" ...	Barnt Green for Bromsgrove	1 p.m.	Half-day	8 55	2s.	1s.
" ...	Redditch	1 p.m.	...	8 20	2s.6d.	1s.3d.
" ...	Alcester, Wixford, and Salford	1 p.m.	...	6 12	3s.	1s.6d.
Tuesday ...	*Nil.*					
Wednesday ...	*Nil.*					
Thursday ...	Scarboro'	9 15	8 Days	8 30	28s.	14s.
Friday ...	*Nil.*					
Saturday ...	Bromsgrove Lickey	1 50	Half-day	8 45	2s.	1s.
" ...	Redditch	...	...	8 20	2s.6d.	1s.3d.
" ...	Alcester	...	...	8 14	3s.	1s.6d.
" ...	Wixford	...	...	8 8	3s.	1s.6d.
" ...	Salford	...	...	8 3	3s.	1s.6d.
" ...	Evesham	...	...	7 30	4s.	2s.
" ...	Worcester	12 50	...	8 5	4s.	2s.
" ...	Malvern Link	...	...	7 28	4s.	2s.

*Returning from St. Pancras Station.

On Saturday, August 6th, 1673, Bower's next Special Train this Season for Three, Ten, or Seventeen days, will leave New Street Station, Birmingham, at 7-20 a.m., Bromsgrove 8-15, Worcester 8-50, Cheltenham, 9-45, Gloucester 10-5, and Stonehouse at 10-15 a.m., for Bristol, Bath, Clevedon, Weston-super-Mare, Bridgwater, Taunton, Tiverton, Exeter, Torquay, Dartmouth, Plymouth, Truro, Falmouth, Penzance, Poole, Bournemouth, and Ilfracombe.

NOTICE.—School, Pic-Nic, and Workpeople's Parties arranged for to Matlock, Alton Towers, Malvern, Bromsgrove Lickey, and all parts of the Midland Railway.

Tickets and Bills at G. Bower's Excursion Office, 47, Worcester Street, Birmingham, and at the Railway Station.

Parcels for all parts of England and the Continent, to be conveyed by the Midland Railway, received at 47, Worcester Street.

Midland, Bristol and Exeter, South Devon, Cornwall, West Cornwall, and Somerset and Dorset Railways.

ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1870,

BOWER'S NEXT SPECIAL TRAIN this Season for THREE, TEN, or SEVENTEEN DAYS, Will leave New Street Station, Birmingham, at 7-30 a.m., Bromsgrove at 8-15, Worcester at 8-50, Cheltenham at 9-45, Gloucester at 10-5, and Stonehouse at 10-15 a.m. for

BRISTOL, BATH, CLEVEDON,
WESTON-SUPER-MARE, BRIDGWATER,
TAUNTON, TIVERTON,
EXETER, TORQUAY, DARTMOUTH, PLYMOUTH,
Truro, Falmouth, and Penzance,
POOLE, BOURNMOUTH, and ILFRACOMBE.

FARES FOR THE DOUBLE JOURNEY.

	From B'ngham, Bromsgrove, Worcester. First Class.	From B'ngham, Bromsgrove, Worcester. Cov. Cars.	From Cheltenham and Gloucester. First Class. No Booking to Stonehouse, Bath, or Bristol.	From Cheltenham and Gloucester. Cov. Cars.
Bristol, Bath, or Stonehouse	12s.6d.	7s.		
Weston-super-Mare and Clevedon ...	14s.	8s.6d.	11s.	5s.6d.
Taunton, Bridgwater, Tiverton, or Exeter	21s.	10s.6d.	16s.	8s.
Any South Devon Station between Exeter, Torquay, or Dartmouth ...	27s.	13s.6d.	22s.	11s.
Any Station between Newton (Torquay Junction) and Plymouth... ...	29s.	14s.6d.	24s.	12s.
Falmouth, or any Station between Falmouth and Plymouth	36s.	17s.	28s.	14s.
Penzance, or any Station to Chacewater...	37s.	18s.6d.	32s.	16s.
Poole (change at Highbridge) or any Station from Highbridge to Poole ...	25s.	12s.6d.	21s.	10s.6d.
Ilfracombe, by ordinary train to Portishead, and Steamer at Portishead Pier at 1-30 p.m....	26s.	16s.	23s.6d.	14s.

Children under Twelve Half-price.

Passengers will return on Mondays, August 8th, 15th, or 22nd, from Penzance and all Stations to Plymouth by the Train leaving Penzance at 6-25 a.m.—Falmouth 7-15 a.m.—Truro 7-52 a.m.—Plymouth 10-25 a.m.—Dartmouth 10-20 a.m.—Torquay 11-3 a.m.—Teignmouth 12-12 p.m.—Dawlish 12-32—Exeter 1-30—Tiverton 1-45—Taunton 2-40—Bridgwater 3-6—Weston 2-40—Clevedon 2-55—on Monday August 8th (only) from Bath at 6-30—Bristol 7-15—and Stonehouse at 8-15 p.m.; and on August 15th or 22nd from Bath at 4-15, Bristol at 4-35, and Stonehouse 5-58 p.m. The Tickets are not available by any other Trains. The forward halves of the Tickets will be collected at the first station at which the passengers alight.

Passengers for Clevedon and Weston-super-Mare proceed from Bristol by first Ordinary Train.

Passengers for Poole can break their journey at Glastonbury or Wells.

Passengers with Ilfracombe Tickets may alight at or return from Lynmouth, where the Steamer calls daily.

Steamers leave Poole for Swanage on Mondays and Thursdays, and Omnibuses leave Poole for Bournemouth five times daily.

Passengers will be allowed to travel from Poole to Bristol, *via* Wimborne and Highbridge, by any ordinary Train up to August 22nd.

All letters must contain stamped envelope for reply.

Tickets and bills at Bower's Excursion Office, 47, Worcester Street, and the Railway Stations.

ST. VINCENT ROCKS FAMILY HOTEL,

CLIFTON DOWN, near BRISTOL.

Elegantly fitted up, and in a situation of unrivalled beauty. From the House the most charming views are obtained of Leigh Woods, Nightingale Valley, the Suspension Bridge, the River Avon, &c.

Sitting-rooms and Bed-rooms with Dressing-rooms and Waterclosets *en suites*. An elegant Drawing-room for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen frequenting the Coffee-room. [763

PARIS FASHIONS FOR THIS MONTH

IN BONNETS, HATS, MANTLES,
JACKETS, SILK COSTUMES,
PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS.

H. W. HOWE,

Begs to call special attention to a new make of BLACK SILK, *exclusively* confined to his Sale *in Birmingham*. Guaranteed to Wear. Importer of

FRENCH DRESSES, MANTLES,
AND MILLINERY.
BRUNSWICK BUILDINGS,
43, *NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*

[677

DOWN WITH OPPRESSION!!!

Ye suffering Poles, oppression now cast down,
Be bound no more by adamantine crown,
Repair hat once to sympathetic Mace;
He crowns with *endless* ease, and beautifies the face
With the new patent Æolean valve-ventilating,
Felt-lined, easy-fitting, grease-proof Cambric and
Cork Hats,
The wonder of the spheres, &c., &c., &c., best
value 9s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 11s. 6d., 13s. 6d.

GLOBE HAT WAREHOUSE,
CORNER TEMPLE STREET, NEW STREET. [946

BIRMINGHAM CANAL NAVIGATIONS.

THE COMMITTEE of the BIRMINGHAM CANAL COMPANY are prepared to RECEIVE OFFERS of LOANS, at Four per Cent. per annum, for periods of Three, Five, or Seven Years, or to be repayable at Six Months' Notice.

These Loans are required to replace Mortgages which have been paid off.

Applications to be made to Mr. Robert Thomas, Clerk to the Company, at the Navigation Office, Paradise Street, Birmingham. [947

GARRATT AND HOLMES,

PLUMBERS, HOUSE DECORATORS, &c.

Every description of Repairs executed in the best manner.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED,
13, WOOD STREET,

[593

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE.

LOMBARD STREET, and CHARING CROSS,
LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1782.

Prompt and liberal Loss Settlements.
Insurances effected in all parts of the world.

610] GEO. W. LOVELL, *Secretary.*

WRECK OF THE "SPINDRIFT."

100 Pieces of 32in. Gray CALICO, heavy 2½d., 3½d., 4½d., and 5d. per yard. 500 Pieces of 30in. Heavy Gray DRILL, 15lb. weight, 4½d. and 5d. per yard. 1,000 RUGS, CARRIAGE RUGS, HORSE RUGS, and RAILWAY RUGS, 1s. 9d. to 10s. 6d. each. 36in. Fine White CALICO, at 3d., 4½d., and 5d. per yard. Common White CALICO, 56in. wide, 3½d. per yard. White Imitation IRISH LINEN, 33in., 3½d. per yard. 22in. COTTON CHECKS, 4d. per yard. Striped GINGHAM, 25in., 3½ per yard. Black and Scarlet BROAD CLOTH, 3s. per yard, all wool. 24in. Striped GINGHAM, 2½d. per yard. 250 Large Printed SHAWLS, Cashmere, 1¾d. yard, 1s. 3d. each. Best All-wove Fancy SHIRTINGS, full width, 10d. to 1s. 1d. per yard. Large size HEARTH RUGS, very durable, 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. each. 50 Sets of fine Cut DECANTERS, 11s. 6d. set. Cut CLARET BOTTLES, 5s. each. BLANKETS, White, Red, Green, Blue, Brown, and Gray, from 6s. 6d. pair. Lot of Single BLANKETS, all Colours, at 1s. 3d. per lb. 8in. SCISSORS, 2d. pair. CUPS and SAUCERS, 1s. 3d. dozen. Brown BLANKETS, 3s. 3d. pair. 15,000 Yards of Scotch and Yorkshire All-wool TROUSERING, 2s. yard, to pick.

AT G. ORAM'S, 124, BROAD STREET,

[576

THE ST. JAMES' LUNCHEON STORES, 105, NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM, five Doors from the New Midland Bank. Chops, Steaks, &c. at five minutes' notice. Choice Foreign Wines and Cigars, Burton Ales and Dublin Stout. T. HANSON; and at the CORNER STORES, UNION PASSAGE. [437

ANGLO-BAVARIAN ALES.

THE CELEBRATED AMBER ALE, IN BOTTLES
TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE PER DOZ.

ASH AND CO.,
HIGH STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

[758

NOTICE.

IN consequence of a contemplated Dissolution Of Partnership,

SWINDEN AND SONS

Beg to invite the Nobility and Gentry of the Midland Counties, also their Friends and the Trade to INSPECT their STOCK, which they are now offering at a liberal Discount for Cash.

The STOCK comprises one of the largest varieties of WORKS of ART in CLOCKS, &c., imported into the Midland Counties.

GILT DRAWING ROOM CLOCKS,
MARBLE AND BRONZE DINING ROOM CLOCKS,
From 37s. 6d. to £35.
WOOD CASE FIFTEEN-DAY CHAMBER CLOCKS,
From 15s. to £6.
EIGHT-DAY
SPRING TIMEPIECES FOR OFFICES.
CHIME CLOCKS SUITED FOR HALLS.
CARVED LIBRARY CLOCKS,
VIENNA REGULATORS FOR HALLS,
£2 10s. to £10.
GILT CARRIAGE CLOCKS, £3 10s. to £15.
MUSIC BOXES, 9s. 6d. to £20.
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.
HIGH CLASS GENEVA WATCHES.
COLOURED GOLD JEWELLERY.
FIFTEEN CARAT GOLD CHAINS, &c.
27, *TEMPLE STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*

[899

GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES, W.C. PANS,
WATER FILTERS, PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLES,
TERRA COTTA CHIMNEY TOPS, VASES, PENDANTS,
FLOWER POTS, GARDEN EDGING, &c.,
At Greatly Reduced Prices, Manufactured by

DOULTON AND CO,

LAMBETH, LONDON.
May be had Wholesale and Retail at their Depot,
GRANVILLE WHARF, WOOD STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.
Paris Exhibition 1867, a Silver Medal was awarded to H. D. & Co. for Terra Cotta. [784

A PINT OF A REFRESHING SUMMER HAIR WASH for SIXPENCE!!! Ingredients and instructions post free on receipt of six stamps, from H. Lloyd, Totnes. [760

POLLACK, SCHMIDT, AND CO.

"LA SILENCIEUSE."
210*A*, *REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.*

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.

"No more delicious, refreshing, nourishing, and wholesome beverage has ever been manufactured."—*Morning Post.* [960

THE ECHO.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE WAR.—THE ECHO, LONDON DAILY NEWSPAPER, containing the Latest Telegrams and all the other News of the Day up to the hour at which the post closes, will be forwarded every day, post free, upon the following terms, payable in advance.—

12 Months	£1 8s.
6 "	0 15s.
3 "	0 9s.

⁂ Post-Office Orders payable to H. Voules, 11, Catherine Street, Strand, London. [972

GALVANISM—PULVERMACHER'S MONTHLY RECORD of authenticated CURES of Painful, Debilitating, Exhausting Affections, by his PATENT PERFECTED SELF-APPLICABLE ELECTRIC CHAIN-BANDS and BATTERIES, may be had gratis on application to the Sole Inventor and Patentee—J. L. PULVERMACHER, 200, Regent-street, London, W.

A Test sent gratis if desired. [629
See Back Page of Advertisements this day.

AUCTION ROOMS AND FINE ART GALLERIES, (formerly Winstanley's), 44, Church Street, Liverpool. Established 1810, for the Sale by Auction of Furniture, Works of Art, Jewellery, Plate, Books, Wines, China, Glass, Hardware, Carpets, Stocks in Trade, and Goods of every description. Consignments invited. Cash advanced, if required. GEORGE TURNER, Auctioneer, Valuer, &c., Liverpool. [797

CARPENTERS' TOOLS, in greatest variety, and of best quality, may be had at lower prices than from any other House in the Midland Counties, from

ROUTLEDGE (LATE THOMAS), [626
23, BULL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

CROQUET.

MANUFACTURED by JOHN HEAPE, 36, Ludgate Hill, Birmingham, Wholesale and Retail, from 12s. 6d. to 60s. The CAVENDISH, in Sets or separately, of Improved Make and Quality. Croquet Stands, Seats, Bowling Green Bowls, &c.

N.B.—The largest and most varied Stock in the Midland Counties for selection. [789

WILLIAM WOODWARD,

GENERAL STEREOTYPER AND ELECTROTYPER, 1, NEW MEETING STREET, (Opposite Bull Street), BIRMINGHAM. [432

All Orders executed in the first style of workmanship.

NOTHING IMPOSSIBLE.—AGUA AMARELLA restores the human hair to its pristine hue, no matter at what age. J. GOSNELL AND CO. have at length, with the aid of one of the most eminent chemists, succeeded in perfecting this wonderful liquid. It is now offered to the public in a more concentrated form, and at a lower price. Sold in bottles at 3s. each, also 5s., 7s. 6d., and 15s. each, including brush. [851

JOHN GOSNELL AND CO.'S CHERRY TOOTH PASTE is greatly superior to any Tooth Powder, gives the Teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 1s.6d. per pot. Angel Passage, 93, Upper Thames-street, London. [852

PERAMBULATORS, 30s., 42s. Rocking Horses, 21s., 30s. Nursery Yachts, 30s., 42s. Baby Jumpers, 10s. Croquet, 15s., 18s., 21s. Clubs and Schools supplied, &c.—Mead and Co., Old Mansion House, 73, Cheapside, London. [878

BIRMINGHAM HORSE SHOW.—£630 in PRIZES.—The FIFTH GREAT HORSE SHOW will be held in BINGLEY HALL, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, August 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th. Admission:—On Tuesday, from Nine to Four, 5s.; after Four, 1s. On Wednesday, from Nine to Two, 2s. 6d.; after Two, 1s. On Thursday and Friday, 1s. For Excursion Trains see the Companies' bills and time tables. [981

IF A MAN DOES HIS DUTY HE NEEDN'T DESPAIR. Song written by C. J. ROWE. Music by J. L. HATTON. Free by post for 18 stamps.

THE CAUSE OF ENGLAND'S GREATNESS. New Song. Words by Dr. CARPENTER. Music by J. L. HATTON. Free by post for 18 stamps. N.B.—Performed (by desire) three times in one evening by the Buxton Brass Band.

REST. Sacred Song. By MISS LINDSAY (Mrs. J. W. Bliss). Post free for 18 stamps. "Simple, exquisite music, allied to very beautiful words."—*Vide Civil Service Gazette.* "Likely to become one of the most popular of her sacred compositions." —*Vide City Press.* "A most expressive and beautiful sacred song."—*Weekly Review.* "Deserves popularity." —*Wesleyan Times.*

TIRED. Song. Poetry by Miss BURNSIDE. Music by Miss M. LINDSAY (Mrs. J. W. Bliss). No. 1, in D flat. No. 2, in D. 3s. each, and free by post for 18 stamps. "A smooth and graceful melody of the simplest type, and likely to become very popular."—*Vide Edinburgh Courant.*

London: Published only by ROBERT COCKS and CO., New Burlington Street. Order of all Musicsellers.

1870.—A LIST of the NEWEST PIANOFORTE PIECES and SONGS just issued. Gratis and postage free.

London: Robert Cocks and Co., New Burlington Street. [979

THE MUSICAL ART-UNION, under the Sanction and Control of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

The PRIZES at the approaching Distribution will consist of valuable PIANOFORTES, and other Musical Instruments, Books, &c. Tickets (1s. each) and prospectuses can be had of any of the agents, or direct from the offices, 22, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C., on sending stamps or Post Office Order made payable to Wm. A. Smith, at the Charing Cross Office.

The following are some of the Agencies:—

Birmingham—Mr. Barber, 17, Islington, Broad Street, and Miss Woodcock, 21, Cannon Street. *Banbury*—Mr. Walford, High Street. *Burton-on-Trent*—Mr. Owen, 101, High Street. *Buxton*—Mr. Bates, Bookseller. *Derby*—Messrs. Pike and Son, Corn Market. *Leamington*—Mr. Beck, Upper Parade. *Longton*—Mr. F. S. Wright, Bookseller. *Manchester* and *Stockport*—Messrs. Turner and Son, Music Dealers. *Newcastle-under-Lyme*—Mr. Dilworth. *Stafford*—Messrs. Wright, Booksellers. *Stoke-on-Trent*—Mr. Woolley, 63, Liverpool Road. [980

YATES'S VIRGINIAN SILVER and PATENT ELECTRO-PLATE SPOONS, FORKS, TEA SERVICES, CRUET FRAMES, &c., &c. Manufactured by J. YATES and SONS, Pritchett Street, Birmingham.

Virginian Trade Mark, J. Y. & S. & $\overset{\text{Y.}}{\text{V.S.}}$ on a shield.

Electro Trade Mark, J. Y. & S. & E. P. under a crown.

May be had through all respectable Wholesale Houses [686

REEVES'S WARWICKSHIRE SAUCE.

This most Pure and Wholesome Condiment is universally acknowledged to be the Best and Cheapest ever offered to the Public, and is Sold Everywhere.

Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer,
GEORGE FARMERY,
15, EDGBASTON STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
[602

MR. S. J. PARKER,

Surgeon Dentist, of 17, Bennett's Hill, has invented the method of fixing Artificial Teeth, by atmospheric pressure, that to remove would be impossible, except at the will of the wearer. Fixed without THE SLIGHTEST PAIN, or removal of stumps. Detection impossible. ARTICULATION, MASTICATION, and COMFORT guaranteed. Teeth from 5s. Sets from £5. Mr. Parker attends daily.

17, *BENNETT'S HILL (First door from New Street).* [654

TIC, NEURALGIA, TOOTHACHE, SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, and all Nerve Pains are immediately cured by LEATH and ROSS'S NEURALINE.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Edgar, of the Butt Lighthouse, Island of Lews, to Sir James Matheson, Nov. 23, 1869:—"Mrs. Edgar cannot express her thanks to Lady Matheson for sending the Neuraline, as it has proved to be the most successful lotion which she has ever applied to the affected part. The relief experienced is almost instantaneous."

In bottles 1s. 1½d., 1s. 9d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Prepared by LEATH and ROSS, 5, St. Paul's Churchyard, corner of Doctors' Commons, E.C.; and 9, Vere Street, W.; and Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors. [922

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
GROVER and BAKER'S DOUBLE-LOCK, and ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
Long acknowledged as
THE BEST, are now also THE CHEAPEST.
GROVER and BAKER,
150, *REGENT STREET, LONDON, W."*
Every Machine guaranteed. Instruction gratis.
Illustrated Prospectus and Samples of Work sent post free.

LADIES IN SEARCH OF A REALLY EFFICIENT SEWING MACHINE ARE INVITED TO SEE THE LITTLE WANZER.—Upwards of 15,000 of these Exquisite Little Machines have been sold in England and Scotland since its introduction, two years ago. The price complete is only 84s., and includes, in addition to the usual attachments, a Self-sewer, Oiler, Braider, and Quilter, rendering it not only the cheapest, but the best and most complete Hand Lock-Stitch Machine in the market. Wholesale and Retail Depot for the Midland Counties, Oriel House, Bull-street, Birmingham; and 10, Darlington-street, Wolverhampton. Joseph Harris, Proprietor. Agents wanted where none already appointed. [627

NOTICE.

On and after October 1st the *Illustrated Midland News* will be posted to Annual Subscribers for 13s. a year, *prepaid*. Post Office Orders should be made payable to Hatton and Co., 108, New-street, Birmingham.

The Illustrated MIDLAND NEWS

BIRMINGHAM, AUGUST 6, 1870.

FRANCE has won the first victory and taken the first bit of territory. But the victory is rather a small affair. It cost the French eleven men, and the job might have been done last week without firing a shot, for then the Prussians were not ready. It must be remembered that this is not a Prussian town that the Emperor has possessed himself of. Saarbrück is a portion of the domain of the King of Bavaria. It is situated in that division of the country known as South Germany, and is not included in the North German Confederation. The King of Bavaria was on the side of Austria in the late Austro-Prussian War, and it has been seriously debated within the last fortnight whether he has not done Prussia more harm than good by declaring for the Fatherland in the struggle. If he had remained neutral Bavaria would have been entitled to remain inviolable; as it is the King has not force enough to defend his own frontier, and his men are not armed up to the perfection of science like the Prussians. Yet there is reason on the part of France in invading Bavaria; for what Napoleon insists on is that South Germany shall not be united to Prussia without a corresponding aggrandizement for the empire.

LAST week the fields of the Midland Counties were painted with the glowing hues of ripened corn. We never saw acres of wheat-ears present a richer surface. Before the first of August thousands of acres were in sheaf, and much is already garnered. The wheat-crop is at least an average. We expect to hear that it is the best yield of the last five years.

BY speaking out frankly on the question of the war and the relation of Great Britain to the belligerents Mr. Disraeli set an excellent example to Parliament on Monday night, and may be said to have done good service to England and perhaps to Europe. We were getting too reserved. Our reticence was running to folly. To the world it conveyed the impression that we would probably put up with anything, and that it would not be possible to stir us into resentment; on ourselves as a people it had just this injurious influence: that it created a dubiousness of feeling as to our duties and responsibilities. Speech gives clearness, point, and purpose to our opinions and our resolves. Lords and Commons were quick to follow the example set by the leader of the Opposition. With vigour and courage, and still with discretion, speaker after speaker on that and the following evening expressed themselves on the great war topic. Mr. Bernal Osborne rose to the occasion. Lord Russell made the best speech of his latter years. Mr. Gladstone, though yet very cautious, was manful in his utterances. Earl Granville improved the Government in the esteem of the country by a delicate and judicious indication of the readiness of Ministers to perform their international as well as their national duties whenever their obligations might lead them. The attitude of the British Parliament this week must have a wholesome influence on Continental affairs. Meanwhile we are preparing.

THE question of the Alabama claims has been before the Senate at Washington recently, the President having communicated the particulars of interviews between Mr. Motley and the late Lord Clarendon. Judging from the papers which have been published, Mr. Motley does not seem to have assisted in any way in promoting a settlement of the dispute. He appears to have replied to Lord Clarendon's unanswerable logic by insisting on the necessity which existed for her Majesty's Government and the British people "to become familiar with the deep sense of wrong for which the people of the United States consider reparation to be due." This is mere nonsense. The "deep sense of wrong" has been proved to be utterly groundless, upon arguments and facts absolutely unanswerable, and which no man in America, statesmen or other, has ever attempted to answer. There is no real question at issue except the question whether the British authorities exercised reasonable vigilance in attempting to prevent vessels from leaving our ports to prey upon North American shipping. We have offered to submit that question to arbitration. The quarrel can only be settled by arbitration or war. When America is reconciled to arbitration we shall be glad to meet them. Until then our cousins can only let the matter rest or declare war.

NEWS OF THE MIDLANDS.

The Prince and Princess Christian will remain at the Foley Arms Hotel, Great Malvern, for six weeks.

SHOCKING RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT LEICESTER.—On Saturday, a shocking accident happened at the Midland Railway Station at Leicester. The train for Derby due at 11·25 was running into the station and was about to pass into the station yard to shunt on the up line of rails, when a porter named Gray jumped from the platform on to the foot-board of one of the carriages while the train was in motion. In doing so he lost his footing, and was dragged for some distance between the carriages and the platform. When the train was stopped he was picked up terribly mutilated. One of his feet was cut off, and he was shockingly injured in other parts of his body.

WORKING-MEN'S EXCURSIONS. — Arrangements are making for extraordinarily cheap railway excursions for working-men during the holiday season. The first takes place to-day (Saiurday), the Midland Company running an excursion to Derby, 85 miles, for eighteenpence, in order to give the working-classes an opportunity of visiting the excellent Fine Art Exhibition in that town. Another excursion will be to London, early in September, to give working men an opportunity of attending the Industrial International Exhibition at Islington. A committee has been formed at Birmingham, with Mr. F. Hine as Hon. Secretary, to carry out the arrangements of this excursion, which is expected to be on a very large scale.

PAINTING ON GLASS.—Birmingham is naturally proud of its versatility in manufacture. Recently it has added one more to its numerous arts, and at the same time, after its usual fashion, one more to those processes of production which are an innovation and an improvement upon old methods. Almost up to the present time the making of stained glass windows has been carried on in a manner as primitive and as little changed as the manufacture of Honiton lace. While it seemed necessary to do the work in the old-world way of patching numerous fragments of different coloured glass together with a network of leaden seams, the business was obviously one not adapted to the genius of Birmingham. But now that the possibility has been demonstrated of superseding the old processes by the construction of large and highly artistic coloured windows in one piece, the industrious and enterprising "village" naturally puts in a claim to have a share in the work. Mr. Swaine Bourne, of 61, King Edward's-road in this town, succeeding to the business of Messrs. Chance Brothers, of Spon-lane, is the first to introduce this branch of art manufacture into Birmingham. We have had an opportunity of seeing the process of making coloured glass windows at Mr. Bourne's factory. It is a work of fine art as well as of science. After a preliminary design is made, the picture in water-colours is drawn upon the plate of glass, and the sheet is then submitted to the action of fire in the manner newly introduced. The window subsequently undergoes further manipulation with the brush, in water-colours again, and afterwards in oils, and is once or twice more, at certain stages, subjected to the operation of flame upon the glass and the colours. The chief novelty consists: in the performance of all the artistic part with the brush and not by the joining of fragments; in using certain metallic colours which will slightly fuse with the glass under the influence of heat; in getting a flame to play on the surface of the window instead of obtaining the same result by the actual burning of the plate in a kiln; and in carrying out all this on so large a scale that the joining of the glass is practically unnecessary for any ordinary sized window. The new method of fusing is such as to enable the operator to use a kiln that will take a sheet of glass of the dimensions of six feet by four and a half feet. Taking a certain point of observation, he can watch the play of flame upon the painted surface, and withdraw the heat at the critical moment; and as only one side of the plate is subjected to the highest degree of heat the chances of fracture are reduced to a minimum. Windows are made in this way in one piece for all the purposes to which coloured glass is applied, and for quite new objects. As an instance of novelty we may mention that a full length portrait, life-size, is produced on one sheet of glass with fine effect, and the same may be said with respect to copies of paintings. Mr. Bourne had in his atélier, on the occasion of our visit, some beautiful copies of water-colour drawings by Birkett Foster. The excellence of the artistic effects, which are due to art alone, and not to science or ingenuity, are as striking in Mr. Bourne's factory as the new processes are interesting.

The Elkington Challenge Shield, won at Bournbrook by the First Warwickshire Volunteer Battalion, is to be placed, under certain conditions, in the Art Gallery at Birmingham.

HARBORNE GOOSEBERRY SHOW.—The fifty-sixth annual exhibition of gooseberries was held on Tuesday. It was an excellent show. The heaviest gooseberry weighed 28 dwts. 18 grs.; it was shown by Mr. Joseph Hart, who carried off a large number of prizes. A dinner was held in the evening.

THE BIRMINGHAM VOLUNTEERS.—The annual official inspection of the First Battalion of Warwickshire Rifle Volunteers by Colonel E. Roche, the Assistant Adjutant General of the district, took place on Saturday afternoon in Calthorpe Park, Birmingham. We shall give an illustration and report of the proceedings in our next.

ENCAMPMENT OF THE 2ND BATTALION OF WORCESTERSHIRE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS. — On Monday morning the Second Battalion of Worcestershire Volunteers went into camp at Malvern Wells for the week. The arrangements were similar in every respect to those of former years, and every means were taken to secure the comfort of the men whilst under canvass.

EXTENSIVE FIRE AT LEICESTER.—About eleven o'clock an Friday night one of the most terrible fires that have broken out in this town for some years past occured in a four-storied building, in Brown-street. Owing to the combustible material contained on the premises (elastic web, hosiery, &c.), the fire spread with great rapidity, and illuminated the sky for several miles round. The premises at one end were completely gutted. During the progress of the conflagration part of the walls fell in with a tremendous crash, thus placing the lives of the fireman in great danger. The damage is estimated at considerably over £10,000.

IRONWORKERS' WAGES IN NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—A meeting of the delegates from the various ironworks of North Staffordshire was held on Monday, at Hanley, for further discussion of the wages question. A previous meeting had decided to request the ironmasters to advance puddlers' wages at the rate of 1s. per ton, the wages of other branches ten per cent., and a request to that effect had been sent to the masters, but no reply had been received. After an animated discussion the following resolution was passed unanimously:—"Seeing the tardy manner in which our employers have treated our appeal for an advance of wages, which we have made to them both by letter and through the press, we are resolved to continue the agitation for an advance till our employers either submit the case to arbitration or decide it themselves in our favour." The meeting was adjourned for a fortnight.

THE BIRMINGHAM CONCERT HALL.—To-night (Saturday) the engagement of Madlle. Austin and her troupe of clever danseuses characteristiques will be brought to a close at this place of popular entertainment. Their first appearance was on the 11th ult., and the hall has been remarkably well attended throughout the month. In the pantomimic divertissment, called "St Valentine, or Harlequin Chinese and Clown," Madlle. Austin sustains the triple part of Chinese grotesque, harlequin (á la Wallace), and clown, executing numerous quaint dances, and changing form for the various characters she assumes with astonishing rapidity. The premiere danseuse of the troupe, Madlle. Ellenia Spinola, acts as a Chinese lady and a columbine with great effect, and the whole corps appear as Chinese boys, harlequins, and harlequinas. The scenery, by Messrs. E. Martin and Charles Orlando, is very brilliant, producing effects hardly inferior to those at the Alhambra, in Leicester-square. The Can-Can ballet, "in the illuminated palace and gardens," has been an extraordinarily popular spectacle. It includes seven dances, of which the most remarkable is the Parisian quadrilles, which presents rare opportunities to Madlle. Austin for the rapid and grotesque movements in which she excels. This dance had to be generally twice and often thrice repeated. In the second week the principal ballet was "Les Ombres." In this the "great glove contest" created immense amusement, and Madlle. Austin's frequent disappearance and reappearance at a bound were quite marvellous efforts of grace and agility. In the third week "Jolly Nash" joined the company at the Hall, and was a great acquisition. Altogether this has been a very successful month's performance, and Madlle. Austin's troupe have good reason to be satisfied with their reception in Birmingham.

INDUSTRIAL ART IN WOLVERHAMPTON. — Whilst Birmingham is exerting itself, with proverbial energy, to improve the technical education of the artisans and of the general public by establishing an Art Museum, Wolverhampton has just had the culitivation of art in the town and district retarded by the action of its Town Council. A collection of the productions of a country in which art has been fostered for thousands of years would be of much use to those staple trades of the locality in which artistic ornamentation is an important matter. The Government thought so, and asked Wolverhampton if it would take one of the fifty more of the valuable collections of the textile manufactures of India which are now being sent out. The collection consists of 1,000 specimens of fine art work, and photographic and chromo-lithographic plates of the patterns of four hundred of the specimens. A committee of the Town Council recommended that a part of the above collection should be purchased by the Corporation and placed in the Free Library, where they considered that it would meet with more observation than if it was bought and kept by the School of Art. The proposal was rejected, on the ground that only one portion of the artisans of the town—the japanners—would be benefited by it, and that, therefore, it was not for the Corporation to take the matter up. But it has been justly inquired (says a correspondent) "Is there no room for art decoration in the manufacture of locks and keys;" and "Have chandeliers attained the *ultima thule* of decorative excellence?" Further, the opponents of the proposition seem to have pretty much ignored the fact that it is as important to cultivate a taste for art work in the minds of the general public, who are the purchasers, as in those of the artisans, who are the producers.—*The Builder*.

"LOTHAIR" IN AMERICA.—Within six weeks of their publication of "Lothair" the Messrs. Appleton sold 52,000 copies of that novel. The sale in England in the same period was 6,000 copies.

GOSSIP.

Chang, the Chinese giant, has gone home.

A new theatre, called the Gaiety, is to be built in Dublin.

Duval, the founder of the Paris soup-houses, is dead.

Elihu Burritt will soon return to his home in Cincinnatti.

Mr. Charles Reade is going into the provinces with his Adelphi pieces.

The death is announced of Giuseppina Pellico, the sister of Silvio Pellico.

It is stated that Mr. Carlyle will reside with H. W. Beecher when he visits America.

Nathaniel Wilson, the renowned "living skeleton," has died in Boston, at the age of thirty years.

Ledru Rollin, who, it was thought, had voluntarily resumed the life of an exile, has returned to Paris.

Mr. Jacob Bright is expected to re-introduce the Woman's Disabilities Bill in Parliament next session.

Three more London theatres have now closed their doors, the Princess's, the St. James's, and the Strand.

M. Meissonier, the celebrated painter, has just left Paris for the Rhine, to take sketches for future pictures.

An American has offered to purchase the residence of Mr. Dickens, at Gadshill, for twenty thousand pounds.

Mrs. Scott Siddons, for her benefit, made her first appearance as the heroine of Dance's clever comedietta, "Delicate Ground."

The *Musical Standard* says that Dinorah has been lately played at the Theatre Royal, Stockholm, with much success.

The death by suicide of Mr. James W. Lingard, some time manager of the Bowery Theatre, is announced from New York.

Nature has reason to believe that Professor Sir William Thomson will be the next President of the British Association.

Mdlle. Tietjens has sustained a sad bereavement by the death of her mother, who died after a few days' illness at Finchley, aged 74.

Sir Michael Costa will resume the *bâton* as conductor of the orchestra at Her Majesty's Theatre next year, should it open for opera.

M. Victor Hugo has, it is said, finished an historical comedy, "Madame de Maintenon," to be produced at the Francais.

Victor Hugo is reported to be suffering with a disease of the eye, which necessitates his dictating whatever he desires to have written.

The *Christian Times* has passed into the hands of new proprietors, and will henceforth be published by Mr. Stevenson, Paternoster-row.

Miss Minnie Hauck, the American artiste, has been gaining repeated and brilliant successes before critical and appreciative audiences in Vienna.

Another illustrated comic paper has made its appearance in Dublin this week. It is entitled the *Knight Errant*, and its first number is a good one.

Literature, Science and Art are already suffering from the disturbed state of Europe. In Paris, the demand for Art-workmanship has almost ceased.

On account of its close proximity to the seat of war, M. Offenbach has left Ems, and will pursue his musical studies in some spot less likely to be disturbed.

The New Orleans *Times* asserts that the news of Dickens' death "dropped like a great stone into the well of a world's heart and splashed the water into its eyes."

Mrs. Sophia Dickey, the last surviving child of Major-General John Stark, of Revolutionary fame, has just died in Reading, Mass., aged upward of ninety years.

The Empress Eugenie, it is said, is a great lover of pigeons. She has a splendid dove-cot at Fontainebleau, which, it is said, is superior to any on the continent.

For the next operatic season, says the *Musical Standard*, Mr. Mapleson will return to Her Majesty's Theatre, leaving Mr. Gye the sole management at Covent Garden.

It is stated on good authority that, in the last five years, Messrs. Marion, of London, have sold more than seventy thousand copies of the photograph of Adelina Patti.

Herr Max Strakosch has engaged Mdlle. Cari, the contralto, of Drury-lane, M. Verger, the baritone, and M. Vieuxtemps, the violinist, to accompany Mdlle. Nilsson in her American tour.

The French artist, M. Carpeau, has given a statue of a Neapolitan fisherman and two busts of his group at the new Opera-house to be sold in aid of the fund for the relief of the wounded.

Mr. C. H. E. Carmichael, M.A., Oxford, of the British Museum, will represent the Anthropological Society of London, at the International Congress of Archæology, to be held in Bologna next October.

At a public sale of books in London, Drew's "Essay on Souls" was knocked down to a Shoemaker, who, to the great amusement of the assembly, asked the auctioneer if he had any more books on shoemaking to sell.

A choral festival is to be held on the 5th proximo in the fine old church of Horsham; one is held there annually in commemoration of the restoration of the church. The programme will include selections from "Israel in Egypt."—*Musical Standard*.

A little newspaper, named *Il Fanfulla*, has recently made its appearance in Florence, where it has become at once popular. It imitates the Parisian *Figaro*, and its well-writen articles in a light style and its amusing gossip have succeeded in obtaining for it a surprisingly large circulation.—*Athenæum*.

M. Gustave Doré has just finished a large drawing, illustrating De Musset's famous Rhine song, and particularly the line:

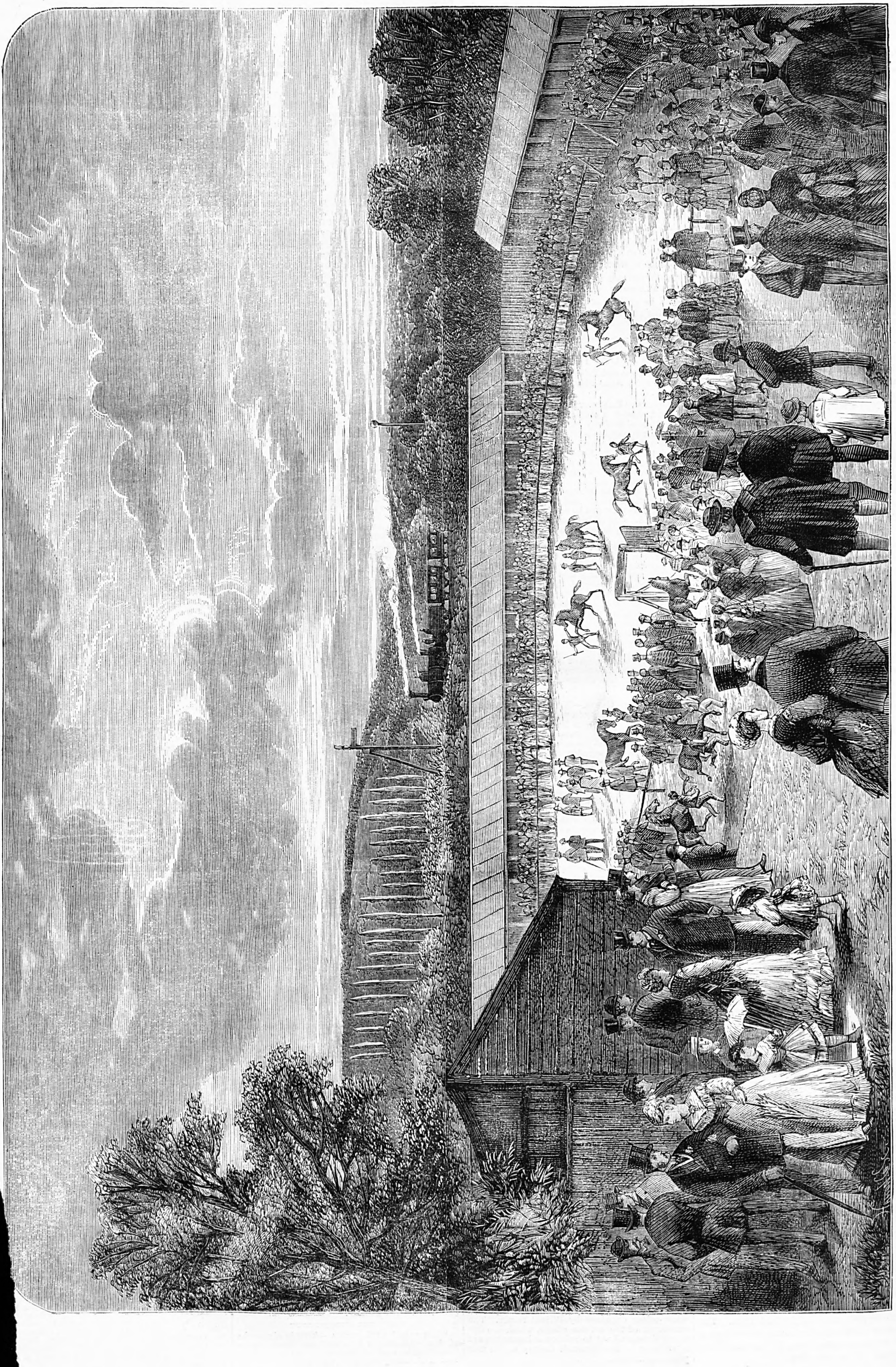
> Où le père a passé, passera bien l'enfant.

The phantoms of the Old Guard salute young France, rushing by, under the old Rhenish castles, to the fight.

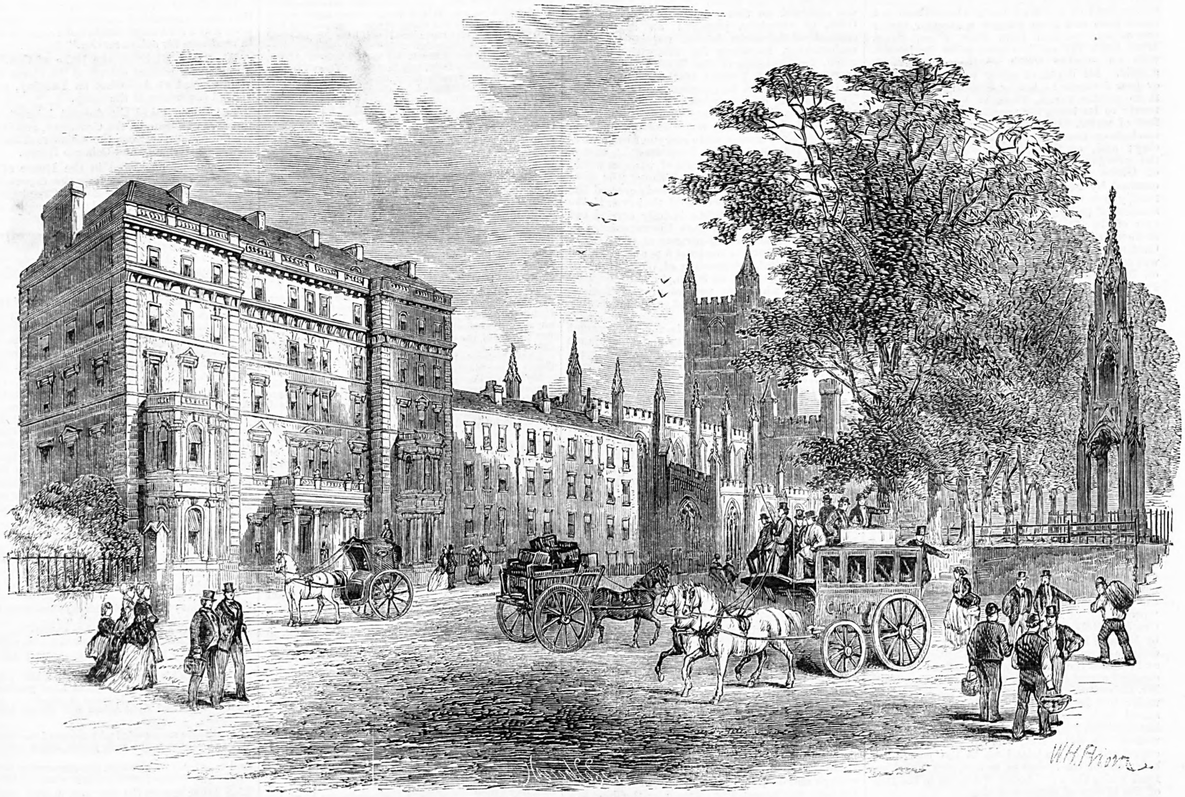
The famous Russian violinist, M. de Kontski, and his daughter Wand, the pianist, recently performed before the Sultan, in Constantiople. His Majesty was so delighted with both artists that he conferred the decoration of the Medjidié on the father, and added a donation of 10,000 francs for the evening's entertainment.

An imperfect manuscript of "Oliver Twist," in the autograph of Mr. Dickens, was sold on Saturda last by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge fo £50; it was bought by Mr. John Forster. "The La of St. Cuthbert," "Nell Cook," and "Aunt Fanny," i the autograph of the Rev. R. H. Barham, author of th "Ingoldsby Legends," produced at the same sa £10 10s. each.

The London rehearsals of the Birmingha Musical Festival, says the *Athenæum*, are fixed for t 8th and 9th proximo. The band and principals w attend. The new works to be rehearsed are the orator "St. Peter," the music by Jules Benedict, Cantatas Dr. Ferdinand Hiller and Mr. J. Francis Barne and a work by Dr. Stewart, of Dublin. An Overtu by Mr. A. S. Sullivan, will also be included in t novelties.



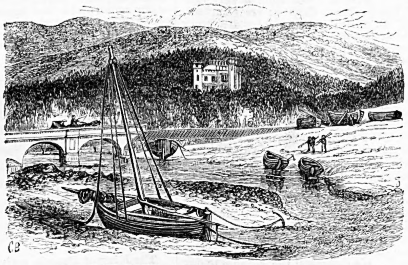
THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT OXFORD: THE HORSE RING. *(See page 83.)*



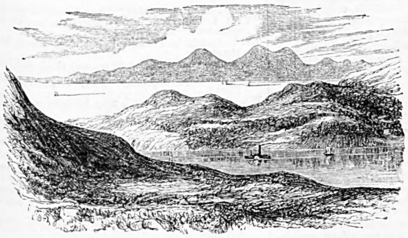
COLLEGE GREEN, BRISTOL. *(See page 82.)*

WEST LOCH TARBERT, AND PROPOSED SHIP CANAL.

Isthmus-cutting would seem, now-a-days, to be a popular idea. The Suez canal is an accomplished fact, and although, according to the Horatian maxim, it is not every man's lot to go to Corinth, yet before long he may have the opportunity of sailing through the cutting across the isthmus of Corinth. Then, on the other side of the Atlantic, it is being proposed by the legislature of Massachusetts that a ship-canal shall be cut through Cape Cod, by which it is calculated that £180,000 will be yearly saved in the prevention of shipwrecks and shortening of voyages; for it is estimated that 40,000 vessels, with cargoes to the value of £30,000,000 sterling, sail round the Cape every year, the winter voyage being especially hazardous.

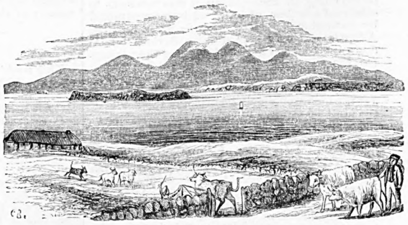


TORRISDALE CASTLE, KILBRANNAN SOUND, ARGYLLSHIRE.

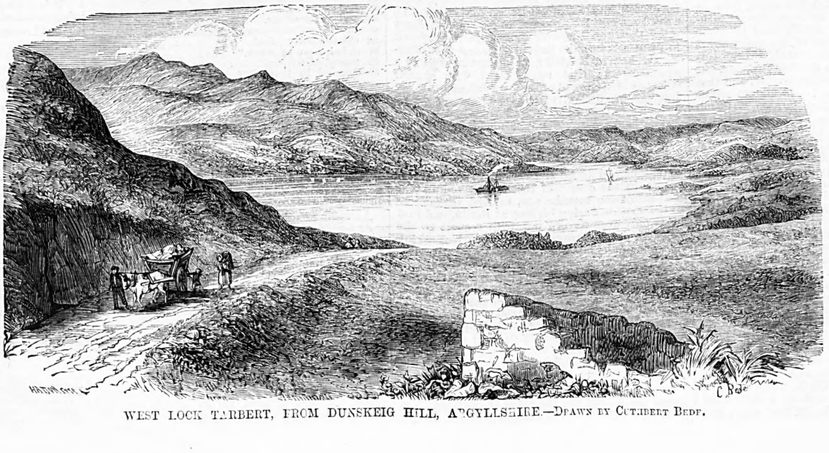


THE ATLANTIC ENTRANCE TO WEST LOCH TARBERT, ARGYLLSHIRE.

But to come nearer home and to this side of the Atlantic, to that portion of the British isles where the southern Hebrides interpose a natural breakwater to the coast of Argyllshire. The southern half of that county is the peninsula of Cantire (or Kintyre), which is forty miles in length, from ten to twelve in breadth, and terminates in the famous Mull of Cantire, between which and the Irish coast the channel is barely twelve miles in width. Cantire is attached to the northern portion of the county by the narrow isthmus of Tarbert, which is only 1600 yards from high water mark on the Eastern Loch to high water mark on the Western Loch, and so flat is this narrow neck of land that at its highest point it rises only 47 feet above the sea. Now, if a ship-canal were cut through this very narrow isthmus, not only would it admit the Western Isles to all the improvements that follow on steam communication, but it would save the stormy and perilous journey round the dreaded Mull of Cantire, thereby shortening a voyage by sixty miles, and in moderate weather saving at least six hours to the steamers employed in the Highland trade. The gain of this both in time and safety would be very great.



ISLAY, JURA, CARA AND GIGHA, FROM THE CANTIRE COAST.



WEST LOCK TARBERT, FROM DUNSKEIG HILL, ARGYLLSHIRE.—DRAWN BY CUTHBERT BEDE.

The steamers of Messrs. Hutchinson, which now carry Her Majesty's mails and supply with goods and conveyance the whole of the western coast from the Frith of Clyde northwards, at present have to make the voyage from Glasgow to Portree round the Mull of Cantire, and thus have to encounter the worst weather on the worst coast in Great Britain. But, with a ship-canal at Tarbert, the greater part of the present hazardous voyage would be altogether avoided. East Loch Tarbert, distant by sea 35 miles from Greenock, opens on to Loch Fyne, and though small (being about a mile in length) is commodious, and so land-locked that its entrance is well-nigh hidden from an approaching vessel. At the further extremity of the Loch is the busy town of Tarbert, with its quays, and many evidences of its being one of the capitals of Herringdom. Vessels and steamers can approach the shore in deep water. Its ruined castle, once such a stronghold, and the scene of many a regal court and princely revel, looks over the town and Loch from its lofty position on the cliff, and on either side the Loch huge masses of rugged rocks are piled in a wildly picturesque way that makes the scene so forcible in its contrast to the soft and sylvan beauty of the scenery of the West Loch, and justified Lord Teignmouth's happy remark in likening these two Lochs to pictures by Claude and Salvator Rosa. The passengers and goods that may have come from Glasgow to Tarbert by the steamer, have now to be conveyed by horsed vehicles across the Isthmus to the head of the West Loch, where there is a small pier, and from whence a steamer makes the voyage to and from Port Ellen, Islay. West Loch Tarbert is eleven miles in length, with an average width of three-quarters of a mile. Its depth of water varies from three or four fathoms to ten or fifteen; but, though it so greatly varies, there is a clear channel, nearly to its head, for vessels drawing eighteen feet of water. It affords good holding ground, the bottom consisting for the most part of blue clay; and, as its entrance is protected from the prevalent south-west winds by the island of Gigha (where are excellent harbours, frequented by her Majesty's cutters), vessels can readily get out of West Loch Tarbert, at all seasons of the year, in smooth water. It is an arm of the Atlantic, to which it opens at its southern extremity, where it is guarded, on the Cantire side, by the lofty Dunskeig Hill, on which was one of the chief ports of the Peninsula; and, on the Kilberry side, by the headland of Ard Patrick. Very fine views are gained seawards of the long chain of island mountains that marks out Jura, with its lofty "Paps" from the low-lying "verdant Islay," and the smaller isles of Cara and Gigha. Excellent oysters are found in the Loch, and the widgeon and wild swan frequent its shelter during the winter. Vegetation flourishes on its shores; the woods and plantations are luxuriant; and the beeches, pines, and oaks unusually fine. The varied combinations of wood, rock, and water, with the softly-rounded heather-stained hills, and, every here and there, a mansion-house, farm, cottage, or mill, dotted amid the trees, assist in forming a picture of no common beauty.

Sir Walter Scott's description (in "The Lord of the Isles") of Robert Bruce's bark being dragged over the narrow Tarbert Isthmus, will be familiar to our readers; and, even at the present day, the herring-fishers haul their boats across, in order to avoid the danger of "rounding wild Cantere." In fact, Tarbert is either *Tarbata*, to drag or carry a boat, or *Tar-beart*, to drag goods of all kinds; and Tarbert is a very common name for a similar isthmus, and is equivalent to the "carrying places" of North America, the "postages" of Canada, and the Diolkoi of the Greeks. Robert Bruce's device was anticipated by Magnus Barefoot, who, according to very indefinite chronology, conquered Cantire in 1098, and claimed the Peninsula as an island by being dragged across the Isthmus as he sat in his boat. Mr. Robertson's account of this, in his "Scotland under her Early Kings" (I. 167) may be consulted with advantage; and Professor Sharpe has celebrated it, in a a spirited poem in "Kilmahoe" (p. 64). But, Cantire was episcopally considered to be an island up to the year 1380, being one of the Sudereys, or southern Hebrides, from which the word Sodor is derived in the title of the Bishop of Sodor and Man.

The project of a ship-canal at Tarbert is no new one; and the talk about it took a practical shape just a century ago. The celebrated James Watt was requested to examine the 1,600 yards of low-lying ground that divides the two Lochs, and to report as to the advantages and disadvantages of Tarbert for the purposes of a ship-canal. The ground was found to consist chiefly of rock (micaceous schist) covered with moss; and, as the water on either side was land-locked and sheltered, the operations in forming the canal would not be subjected to risk from tidal waves. Watt's report to the Commissioners of Highland Roads and Bridges is dated December 21, 1771. He gives two estimates: the one for a canal sixteen feet deep at neap-tides high-water, the other for a canal twelve feet deep; the estimated cost of the former being £120,789 9s. 5d., and of the latter £73,849 2s. 9d. But, with this report, the project seems to have languished and died; and a new scheme was set on foot, which removed the contemplated canal from the southern to the northern extremity of South Knapdale, where it narrows to an isthmus between Ardrishaig on Loch Fyne Crinan on Loch Crinan, Sound of Jura. But this isthmus was nine miles across; and as a clean cut from sea to sea was found to be too costly an undertaking, it was necessary to construct a system of locks, with water supplied by natural and artificial means. Even then the Atlantic was only gained by a devious course down the Sound of Jura, or by taking the passage (as the Oban and Skye steamers do) between Scarba and the coast, or by encountering the dangers of the narrow strait between Scarba and Jura, which would only be avoiding the Scylla of the Mull of Canteré to fall into the Charybdis of the whirlpool of Corryvraken. Yet this project won the day, backed as it was by the powerful influence of John Duke of Argyll, and the Marquis of Breadalbane; and in 1793 the Crinan Canal was commenced by Sir John Rennie, assisted by Captain Joseph Huddart. The canal was constructed with fifteen locks, the water was obtained from eight reservoirs, and the depth required was ten feet, which could, however, be increased to twelve. Of the debts, difficulties, and disasters that attended the canal, from its opening to the bursting of the reservoirs at Cairnbann, February, 1859, no details need be given here. The pecuniary losses of the undertaking would seem to be mainly attributable to the singular circumstance that, in the first instance, the canal was too large to be remunerative, and that now it is too small to pay! It cannot admit vessels of more than 200 tons burden, although it is navigated by three small steamers built expressly for the purpose. In the first instance, the Crinan Canal Company looked to the coasting and fishing trade for the pecuniary success of their venture; but instead of limiting the expenses and consequent dimensions of the canal to the legitimate objects for which it was undertaken, they caught the idea of making it sufficiently capacious to admit the Baltic and West India trade—an idea partially carried out and then abandoned, leaving the canal too large for the home trade and not large enough for the foreign.

The non-success of the Criman Canal, with its tedious nine mile length and fifteen locks, the slow passage through which led, at last to a circuitous route, again directed attention to the southern isthmus of South Knapdale, between the two Loch Tarberts; and the scheme that had slumbered since Watt's survey in 1771, was revised in 1845, when a joint-stock company, consisting chiefly of those who were interested in the shipping trade of the Clyde, was formed at Glasgow for the purpose of making a ship-canal at Tarbert, which should be 56 feet wide, and 18 feet deep at low water. An Act of Parliament was obtained for this purpose in 1846, and Mr. Gibb, of Aberdeen, prepared an engineering estimate of the works deemed requisite for the undertaking, including the excavation of the canal, the deepening of the West Loch, the improving of East Tarbert Harbour, the erection of two lighthouses, &c., amounting to £147,950. From various causes—which, however, had no reference to the expediency or practicability of the work—the Company was dissolved, and nothing has since been done to carry out the undertaking. By some it has been thought that a railroad across the 1600 yards of isthmus would be more remunerative than a canal (the telegraph posts and wires have already crossed the spot), but it has also been said that even if the high estimate of Mr. Gibbs is fully carried out that it could be shown from the experience of the Crinan canal that the revenue of the Tarbert canal would return at the least 5 per cent. on the proposed capital. A meeting of West Highland proprietors was held at Salen, in Mull, on July 19th, 1861, when the project of the Tarbert canal was once more revived and favourably discussed.

But although the project is for the present dormant, yet its practicability and importance have been demonstrated by more than one competent authority since the days of James Watt. In 1847, Captain Sir Edward Belcher, R.N., and Lieut.-Colonel Yule, R.E., were specially appointed by Government to examine and report as to the merits of the proposed canal. Their opinions were most favourable to the project. Lieut.-Colonel Yule spent some days at Tarbert, in making observations on the rise and fall of the tide in the two Lochs; and he concluded his report by stating that, "when a work of this nature, formed in a rock by mere force of labour, is once completed, it will be liable to no accidents, it will not require science to execute it, nor much money to keep it up; the lock-gates and their pliers alone will be liable to deterioration by time." His estimate of the expense was £101,267 18s. 9d. Sir Edward Belcher, in his report, affords valuable testimony to the great importance of the Tarbert Canal in the naval defence of Great Britain and the north coast of Ireland. In the report of the Tidal Harbours Commission for 1847, the advantages to be derived from the Tarbert Ship-Canal are summed up in the most favourable terms. "There may," it is said, "be some difficulty arising from the difference of the levels of the tide on the east and west sides of the Peninsula, said to amount at times to 12 feet, which it is proposed to guard against by placing a pair of flood-gates at each end; but, it is to be hoped, when the work comes to be carried out, no practical obstacle will be found in making a thorough open cut, and that it will be wide enough and deep enough to admit, at all times of the tide, the largest war steamer or the heaviest merchant vessel, that either can now, or will in future, ascend the Clyde to Glasgow Quay." In 1861, John Ramsay, Esq., of Port Ellen, Islay, read before the British Association a very able paper on "The proposed Canal at Loch Tarbert, Argyllshire," in which he said "It is a work which has been demonstrated to be both practicable and paying—which would confer great advantages on the Highlands, and which would, in effect, bring the numerous western islands and all the west coast of Scotland north of Cantire, sixty miles nearer to the markets to which all their produce is conveyed, besides avoiding a voyage round one of the most dangerous headlands, through the most tempestuous sea which can be encountered anywhere on the coast of Great Britain."

It does not appear, therefore, from the various testimonies here quoted, that there is any peculiar difficulty to be surmounted in cutting a ship-canal through the narrow Tarbert isthmus, and thus bringing the Clyde and Loch Fyne into an easier, shorter, and safer connection with the Atlantic than can now be obtained by "rounding wild Cantire." We commend the scheme to our readers; and we illustrate the topography of the spot with engravings that give an idea of the natural beauties of West Loch Tarbert and the scenery of the southern Hebrides.

THE WAR.

This week's chapter in the history of the War may be said to have begun with the departure of the Emperor from St. Cloud on the 28th. His last act before setting out on his great enterprise was to send a letter to the Commandant of the National Guard expressing his confidence in that body, and commending to them the duty of maintaining order at home and of watching over the safety of the Empress. While his Imperial Majesty was on his brief journey to Metz, the French base of operations, Europe was still discussing the *Projet de Traité*. The Chancellor of the North German Confederation, communicating with Earl Granville through Count Bernstoff, the London ambassador of the Confederation, made statements seriously reflecting upon France. He proposed to give documentary proof that the Emperor made similar proposals to Prussia before the Austro-Prussian war, offering the help of 300,000 men against Austria as a consideration; that negotiations with similar objects were renewed after the settlement of the Luxembourg difficulty; that the proposed treaty belonged to that period; and that had not the document been made public now it would have formed the basis of a proposal when the two great armies were brought face to face and before a blow was struck. It is further asserted, by the official German press, that Prince Napoleon, in the course of the long travelling tour he made some months ago, mooted suggestions of that nature during his stay at Berlin, and that hints were even thrown out with respect to the relationship to France of the French-speaking districts of the Swiss Cantons and Piedmont.

A point very important in the progress of the War, and important in its probable effects upon the fortunes and relations of Rome and Italy, was the order of the Emperor for the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome.

The Emperor, with the Prince Imperial, arrived at Metz at seven o'clock on the evening of his departure from St. Cloud, and on Friday morning issued the following Proclamation to the Army:

> Soldiers,—I am about to place myself at your head to defend the honour and the soil of the country. You go to fight against one of the best armies in Europe, but others who were quite as worthy were unable to resist your bravery. It will be the same again at the present time. The war which is now commencing will be a long and severe one, since it will have for the scene of its operations places full of fortresses and obstacles; but nothing is too difficult for the soldiers of Africa, the Crimea, China, Italy, and Mexico. You will again prove what the French army, animated by the sentiment of duty, maintained by discipline, and inspired with love of country, can perform. Whatever road we may take beyond our frontiers, we shall find glorious traces of our fathers. We will prove ourselves worthy of them. The whole of France follows you with her ardent wishes, and the eyes of the world are upon you. The fate of liberty and civilisation depends upon our success. Soldiers—Let each one do his duty, and the God of armies will be with us. NAPOLEON.

There was skirmishing about the frontier on Friday

Some expectation existed in England that a battle might be fought on Sunday, but only a little stray skirmishing occurred. On that day, the King of Prussia, previous to his departure for the seat of war, issued the following proclamation:—

> To my People,—On my departure to-day for the army, to fight with it for Germany's honour and the preservation of our most precious possessions, I wish to grant an amnesty for all political crimes and offences, in recognition of the unanimous uprising of my people at this crisis.
>
> I have instructed the Minister of State to submit a decree to me to this effect.
>
> My people know, with me, that the rupture of the peace and the provocation to war truly did not emanate from our side. But, being challenged, we are resolved, like our forefathers, placing full trust in God, to accept the battle for the defence of the Fatherland.
>
> WILLIAM.

His Majesty left Berlin at half-past six on Sunday evening with his suite. The Queen took leave of his Majesty in the waiting-room of the railway station. The staircase at the station was decorated with flowers, and an immense number of people assembled, cheering the King with great enthusiasm.

Monday's papers contained two long statements respecting the *Projet de Traité*, one from the Count Von Bismarck, asserting that the document was a genuine emanation from France, and only one of many similar proposals, the other from M. Benedetti, acknowledging that the treaty was in his handwriting; but declaring that he wrote it at the dictation of Count Bismarck, in the course of a conversation on the position of affairs, in which the Count asked him to put into words, for the sake of reference, the basis of his (Bismarck's) proposals with a view to the consolidation of the unity of Germany.

The following is the French view of the reasons and purposes of the war, from the *Official Journal*:—

> France deplores the situation imposed by Prussia on the German Southern States, the integrity of which was protected by the Emperor after Sadowa. The Emperor desires that the German States should exercise their own free will in disposing of their destinies; he wishes to rescue Germany from Prussian oppression, to conciliate the rights of the Princes with the legitimate desires of their people; to put a stop to successive encroachments which threaten Europe; to preserve the Danish nationality from complete ruin; and, finally, to obtain an equitable and durable peace, based upon moderation, justice, and right. Such are the general ideas which govern the present conflict. The war which commences is not waged to satisfy ambition, but to establish an equilibrium; it is the defence of the weak against the strong, the reparation of great iniquisities, and the chastisement of unwarrantable deeds.

The Prussia news from the seat of war on Monday was summarised as follows:—

> Communication between Saarlouis, Treves, and Saarbrück is completely open and unimpeded. Saarburg and Merzing are in the occupation of the Prussians. The French column of infantry, supported by artillery, which attacked Saabrück on Saturday was repulsed. On the Prussian side one Uhlan was killed, two Fusiliers were wounded, and two horses shot. Columns of the French have advanced towards St. Arnual and Gersweiler, and hold possession of the woods in that neighbourhood. There has been a very brisk rifle firing, and an immense waste of ammunition on the part of the enemy.

The King of Prussia arrived at Mayence early on Tuesday morning. On the same day it was reported from Munich that on Monday a reconnaissance was made by Bavarian cavalry and Prussian Hussars towards Stuerzelbruenn. They came into conflict with a French patrolling party, and one of the enemy's officers and several of their men were wounded. Two Prussian soldiers were wounded, but no loss was sustained by the Bavarians.

The "Battle of Saarbrück," the first event of any consequence in the war, occurred on Tuesday, and resulted in a French victory, and the occupation of the heights of Saarbrück by the Emperor's forces. The French troops crossed the frontier at eleven a.m. The following is the French telegraphic account of the affair:—

> Notwithstanding the strength of the enemy's position, a few battalions sufficed to carry the heights commanding Saarbrück, and their artillery quickly drove the enemy from the town. The French loss is slight. The Emperor was present at the operations, accompanied by the Prince Imperial, who displayed complete presence of mind and coolness. His Majesty returned to Metz at four p.m. The French had eleven killed, including one officer. Saarbrück is partially burnt down. The mitrailleuses are declared to have produced an extraordinary effect. The *Gaulois* says: "Saarbrück is a heap of ashes." The division engaged was the second of General Frossard's Army Corps, and was commanded by General Bataille. The Prussian advanced posts were carried at the point of the bayonet, and the artillery then dislodged the Prussians from the town.
>
> When the French troops occupied the heights a battery of mitrailleuses was placed in position in presence of the Emperor and of the Prince Imperial. Shortly afterwards a Prussian detachment marched over the railway bank at a distance of 1,600 métres. The mitrailleuses fired upon them, and in a moment the detachment was dispersed, leaving half of their number on the ground. A second detachment crossed the same line and suffered the same fate.

According to the German statement:—

> At ten o'clock on the morning of the 2nd instant the small detachment at Saarbrück was attacked by three divisions of the French army, and a fire from twenty-three guns was opened upon the town. The Prussian detachment evacuated the heights of the drilling ground at noon, and the town at 2 p.m. A retrograde movement was then made to the next defences. The losses on the Prussian side are comparatively small.

WAR ITEMS.

The feeling in the United States on receiving particulars of the declaration of war was strongly expressed on the side of Prussia.

The editor of the *Saxon Gazette* is to be prosecuted for high treason for an article entitled "Why should we be shot down?"

The *United Service Gazette* is "able to state on the most undoubted authority that orders have been given for a large number of troops to be held in readiness for active service."

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by several officers of the Horse Guards staff, arrived at Aldershot on Tuesday, and reviewed the troops at the camp.

The Queen takes the deepest interest in the progress of events on the Continent, and frequent telegrams pass between the members of the Royal family in Germany and Osborne House.

Mr. Gladstone stated in the House of Commons on Monday night that the exportation of coal direct to the fleets of either of the belligerent powers would be regarded as a breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act.

The *North-Eastern Correspondence* says that Count Beust has in his hand proof that in 1866 Prussia offered Belgium to France as the price of the support of the latter in the Prussian war against Austria.

NATURALISATION OF A GERMAN IN NOTTINGHAM.—A few days since a young man named Weinman, a Prussian, attended at the Nottingham Borough Police-court with the view of becoming a naturalised English citizen. The necessary documents were presented and signed in due course.

THE CHASSEPOT AND THE NEEDLE-GUN.—A private letter from an Oxford man, dated "Saarbrücken, Friday, 28th," says:—"I can't help reiterating that in all the shooting there has yet been, the Prussians have had out and out the best of it. Nothing could be worse than the Chassepot at short ranges. We see the Frenchmen spitting on their cartridges, sticking their fingers into their guns, and giving every possible sign that, after a few shots, the Chassepot gets so foul they don't how to treat it."

THE HERMIT'S CROWN.

(SEE PAGE 84.)

The people love King Arban, and 'tis their fondest prayer,
That they may teach their children to love King Arban's heir:
But deaf to all entreaties, he leads a single life,
A people for his children, a kingdom for his wife.

At length the king has yielded—against his will, I ween,—
And promises his people that they shall have a queen;
And heralds through the kingdom have published far and wide,
To day their Lord King Arban will choose himself a bride.

The balconies are crowded with troops of laughing girls,
Whose bright eyes dim their jewels, whose bosoms pale their pearls;
And ceaselessly they prattle, like sparrows on the eaves,
Or like a grove of poplars when light winds stir the leaves.

King Arban mounts the daïs, and, dazzled, shades his eyes,

Then slyly looks around him, and looks again and sighs;
And, covered with confusion, he lifts aloud his voice,
And calls upon the Virgin to aid him in his choice.

The prayer was scarcely uttered, when, struggling through the press,
An old man tottered feebly, clad in a hermit's dress,
Bearing with him a casket of precious jasper stone,
Which he laid down in silence before King Arban's throne.

King Arban took the casket, and raising up the lid,
A faded wreath discovered in silken tissues hid.
He smiled, and shouts of laughter up from the courtiers went,
And like an echo followed soft maiden merriment.

"O, mock not at my off'ring: the crown has magic powers,
For it can be refreshen'd, and bloom again with flowers.
Let but a maidon wear it, whose heart is pure and true,
These wither'd buds will open, these dry leaves live anew.

"But should one thought unholy within her bosom hide,
The stem will still as sapless, the leaves as sere abide.
Then take my wreath, King Arban, place it on each fair head,
And when you see the blossoms you need not fear to wed."

"Good father! It is fated," King Arban sadly cried,
"That I throughout my kingdom am not to find a bride?"
The Hermit he had vanished, but close where he had stood
The king espied a maiden in peasant cloak and hood.

"Come hither, pretty maiden; prythee, why tremblest thou?
Who knows? the wreath may blossom when placed upon thy brow."
"She is some beggar's daughter," the haughty courtiers plead;
"Look at her tatter'd raiment!" King Arban takes no heed.

And so they brought her blushing, all in her ragged gown,
And set upon her temples the Hermit's faded crown:
And straight the wreath was covered with leaves of burnish'd green,
And fragrant buds and blossoms came peeping up between.

It is intended to erect 100 additional Wesleyan chapels in London.

The Liverpool building operatives have proposed to the masters a scheme for a court of arbitration and conciliation, which appears to be practicable.

THE MIDLAND FAVOURITE.—A Lasting and Refreshing Summer Perfume for the Handkerchief.—Prepared only by A. Court, Chemist, 35, Bull Street, Birmingham. Established 1790. [676

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately: it is perfectly harmless: it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It is very pleasant to take; it soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes.—Sold by all medicine vendors at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. [694

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The extraordinary range of temperature prevailing in our climate is extremely trying to the delicate-chested, the weak and nervous. All troubled by these afflictions should resolve to resort to this strengthening and regulating medicine immediately they perceive in themselves discomfort or that feeling of restlessness which betokens disordered digestion and defective secretion of bile. One of Holloway's Pills taken about noon and followed at bed-time by a dose sufficiently large to act aperiently will speedily recruit the faulty functions, and restore order throughout the whole system. A treatment so safe in operation and so successful in result should be known and practised when, from cold and sundry other causes, disease is attempting to gain a vexatious footing. [563

LUXURIANT AND BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—A guarantee goes with every bottle of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER, that it will quickly restore grey or faded hair to its original youthful colour and beauty. It stops the hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth. No other preparation will produce the same beneficial results. Only in large bottles, 6s. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Depot, 266, High Holborn, London. Also MRS. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM (a Separate Preparation), the best hairdressing known—makes the hair soft and glossy, and retains it in any desired position. [648

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

On the night of the 10th of August, according to the Irish legend, St. Lawrence sheds his fiery tears. In words more scientific on that night there will be, as usual, a display of luminous meteors more or less grand: not such a show as we saw in November 1866, but still a sight worth sitting up an hour or so to see. Probably some hundred or more meteors will exhibit themselves in the course of an hour. Scientifically the observation of these falling stars has assumed in late years considerable importance: a few years ago they were almost unheeded, because they were supposed to pertain to a branch of observational enquiry that is not within the arcana of exact science—to wit, meteorology. But it has been found in late years that the little flashing celestial sparks are cosmical bodies, in some mysterious manner allied to comets: as a familiar explanation we may describe them as fragments left behind a comet on its path like cinders on a locomotive track. The connexion between meteors and comets has been established by the discovery that the orbits of several of the latter coincide with rings of the former—the meteors being found to circulate in the solar system in rings or annular streams. The famous November stars form an elliptical ring which is precisely, in position and dimensions, that described by a comet which visited our skies in the year 1866. The conclusion of connexion or relation is irresistible. So with the August meteors: they swarm about the path of a wanderer which shewed itself as a comet in the summer of 1862. This particular body (be it merely a great meteor of the group or the furnace of which the ring of meteoric dust is the ashes) will not come round again for a century. But every time we cross its track—every 10th of August—we shall encounter some of the fragments that lie there-along; and these, igniting at the heat engendered by the resistance to their flight which our atmosphere causes, will give us in this and future years a more or less interesting pyro-celestial show. We have spoken of the comet-meteor relationship as established: it has not quite the certainty that exact philosopher's desire; but it is generally accepted, and every years' observations will help to ratify the conclusion if it is correct, or raise doubts if the inference has been drawn too hastily.

The temperature of the earth at various depths below the surface, its variability or constancy, is an important matter of enquiry, enabling cosmologists to draw conclusions respecting the cooling of the earth, or the escape of heat from its molten fiery nucleus through the outer crust, and giving information upon the depth to which the solar rays exert any warming influence. Several meterological observatories have sets of thermometers sunk in the ground at various distances below the surface; we had occasion lately to refer to results that had been derived from a long series of observations made with those belonging to the Edinburgh Observatory. Now we have to allude to some French observations, and their results. In the year 1864 a number of thermo-electric cables were buried in the Paris Jardin des Plantes, at depths varying from 1 métre to 36 métres, for the purposes of determining the subsoil temperatures there. The observations since continually made therewith have just been digested, and the essence of them is as follows:—At 36 métres the temperature is 54 degrees 3 seconds Fahrenheit, and at this depth and up to 26 métres it is constant; the seasons having little or no effect upon it. Between 26 and 16 métres the maxima and minima of warmth occur at the same epoch as in the open air, *i.e.*, in summer and winter; but the variation is not more than half a degree. From 16 m. to 11 m. the highest and lowest occur respectively in autumn and spring; and as the surface is approached they again coincide in period with three in the air. At 1 métre depth the average temperature is 52 degrees 3 seconds; the increase, therefore, in 35 métres is 2 degrees.

The New York officers of health have been making an extensive examination of the milk supplied to their city, and have embodied the results thereof in a report which should be well read by sanitarians in England and elsewhere. About two hundred samples were analysed for detection of the various adulterants which were popularly supposed to be added to pure milk for the benefit of the seller. These matters are water, chalk, sugar, gum, turmeric and anatto, animals' brains, and carbonate of soda. The close examination showed that only one of them was resorted to and that was water. The cow-keepers having diluted their milk do not seem to attempt to bring up its thickness and colour fictitiously. Generally the dilution was found to be at the rate of one quart of water to three of milk: this, for the New York consumption, represents a swindle amounting in gross to 12,000 dollars a day, or 4,000,000 dollars a year. The idea that milk is thickened with chalk is absurd. This substance would sink to the bottom of the fluid and betray itself immediately. We have heard of the extensive use of white carrots reduced to pulp as an adulterant; of this material the American analyists make no mention, but it is presumable that they would have detected it had it been contained in any of the samples they examined.

PARLIAMENT.

Events move so rapidly in connection with the war that speeches and explanations, such as those which immediately succeeded the conclusion of our parliamentary summary last week, will have lost their interest by the time of our next publication. Suffice it to say, that Earl Granvllle gave an elaborate and complete explanation of the course which the Foreign Office had adopted in order to prevent the outbreak of war, and that the Peers were well satisfied with the explanation. Government had apparently done its best. If there had been a real, tangible grievance between the two parties to the dispute mediation might have been of some avail, but it seemed to be a war of feeling on both sides, and the feeling was not to be appeased except in the clash of arms. As Lord Malmesbury said, it would be very difficult for a congress to hold a peace, because the war was without any just cause or specific reason. After the war-talk the Clerical Disabilities Bill went through committee, and the Duke of Argyll, to empty benches, made his annual Indian financial statement, which was tolerably satisfactory, and he complimented Lord Mayo, the Governor-General, for zeal and devotion to his duties. This was a triumph for the noble lord, since his appointment by Mr. Disraeli was severely criticised when he was selected for the office. In the Lower House, the Attorney-General declared that Government would not prevent the export of coal or the departure of coal laden ships for neutrals.

The projected treaty was again the subject of grave inquiry and explanation on Friday night, when Earl Granville read a very serious telegram from the Count Von Bismarck, declaring that the treaty was in the hand-writing of M. Benedetti, and that it was one of many schemes of mutual aggrandisement proposed by France to Prussia after the Danish war. Earl Granville also gave the substance of the Marquis de Lavalette's reply on the part of France, charging Prussia with the sinister suggestions of the treaty, and alleging that the document was written by M. Benedetti at the dictation of the Count Von Bismarck, a notion that was received in the House with laughter. The Lords then went into committee on the Education Bill, the principal amendments being first the striking out of the passage (except in the case of the Metropolis) providing that Education Boards should be elected by ballot, and secondly, the omission of the clause for the establishing of free schools in certain cases.

In the formal business of the Upper House on Monday night was an important item: "The Royal assent was given by commission to the Irish Land Bill." A Bill was hastily introduced by Earl Russell to embody and call out the Militia. With regard to the arming of the reserve forces with breech loaders, Lord Northbrook said it was not true that Government had only thirty thousand Snider rifles in store. The desirability of supplying the reserve forces with the Snider had engaged the attention of the Government. 53,000 had already been issued, and 30,000 only remained to be issued. The Yeomanry had been armed with the Westley Richards rifle, and steps will be taken gradually to arm the Volunteers with the Snider rifle. Any offer on the part of any regiment to have their present arms converted into Snider rifles would be considered.

In the House of Commons war preparations were equally prominent. Mr. Stanfield, amid the cheers of the House, brought up a supplementary estimate of two million pounds, to defray the expenses of maintaining the naval and military services of the country during the existence of the war in Europe, including a further number of land forces amounting to twenty thousand men.—Mr. Cardwell also entered into details of military arrangements. He said the Militia and Royal Artillery would be strengthened. Both forces were in an efficient state. The ordinary forces were capable of rapid extension. It was announced that the defences in the Bristol Channel were being put in good condition. A long and important war debate followed, commencing with a carefully prepared review of the position by Mr. Disraeli, in which he made many suggestions as to the duty and policy of Great Britain in the struggle, one of which was that we should strengthen our alliance with Russia as a means of checking possible acts of the belligerents. He enforced at considerable length and with emphasis, the necessity of preparedness and the maintenance of an armed neutrality. Mr. Gladstone replied powerfully, insisting that Great Britain was in a reasonable state of preparation for such an emergency. He stated that the regular troops available were 89,000, with a reserve of 41,000; while there was, in fact, a Channel fleet, and there were armaments to go into the fortifications when they were ready to receive them. The Premier declined to admit that we were under any constructive obligations to join Prussia in the contest.

Lord Russell on Tuesday night withdrew his Militia Bill on receiving an assurance from the the Earl of Granville that the Government intended to deal effectually with the subject. Earl Russell took the opportunity of making a war speech, insisting upon the obligations of Great Britain to defend the integrity of Belgium and quoting the saying of Napoleon I.: "Antwerp is a pistol-shot at the head of England." In reply the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, without committing himself to a declaration of what England would do under given circumstances, pretty plainly intimated that the Government would stand by its treaty with regard to the Netherlands. The noble lord's statement was considered satisfactory by the House, and next the Elementary Education Bill was read a third time and passed. Then, on the Census Bill, arose the question of a return of the religious persuasion of the population, Lord Harrowby moving for the addition of a column in the census paper for that purpose. The Bishop of Exeter took part in the discussion, against the amendment, on the ground that it was well to let differences of opinion on religious subjects be as little recognised as possible, but Lord Cairns and the Marquis of Salisbury spoke on the other side, and Lord Harrowby's proposal was carried by a narrow majority.

In the House of Commons the efforts made by the late Lord Clarendon to promote friendly relations and mutual disarmament between France and Prussia came under discussion, and the Premier stated that without the consent of the two governments he could not lay on the table the papers connected with those communications, Lord Clarendon having therein acted as an agent, and not as a principal. The Greek massacre was the next topic. With regard to this Mr. Gladstone stated that the time was not yet ripe for declaring what satisfaction must be demanded from the Greek Government. A warm conversation arose on the military, naval, and defensive state of the country, on the question of a vote for 20,000 additional land forces. The debate elicited fresh statements from Mr. Cardwell, who said that both in numbers and efficiency our army, navy, and reserves could compare with any former time; the entire force of regulars in this country was 82,000 men, which would be brought up to 90,000 by troops on their way from the colonies, and the reserve available for foreign service was over 20,000; we had in store 300,000 Sniders—a better arm than was possessed by any other European army; and when the arming of the militia had been completed, the Snider would be srved out to the Volunteers. Sir W. Lawson in the interest of the peace party, opposed the motion for 20,000 additional soldiers, and insisted upon going to a division, when the numbers were, for the addition 161, against 5. In the evening a vote of credit of £2,000,000 for military purposes was agreed to.

On Wednesday afternoon the House of Commons threw out Mr. Ryland's Sale of Liquors on Sundays Bill, agreed with the Lord's amendments on the Married Womens' Pooperty Bill, and dissented from their Lordship's amendments on the Tramways Bill. The Foreign Enlistment Bill was reported.

RUBENS IN THE CLOISTER.

(See Page 84.)

From pallid morn until the drowsy noon
I worked with burning fever in my heart,
That I might show my fellows with what skill
God had imbued my fingers and my brain—
That I might wear a nobler crown than they,
And win me fame within our convent walls.
I worked, and worked, and hovered o'er
The tell-tale canvas, as a mother seeks
Faint recognition in her young one's eyes.
A sense of shame and disappointment stole
Upon me, for I knew my heart contained
Serener love, a beauty nobler far
Than this weak hand of mine could ever clasp.

Then strangers came, an artist 'mongst the rest.
He said he was an artist—this I knew
In that he spoke not hurriedly, nor deemed
It quite sufficient for a painter's ear
To hear that he had met with fair success.
At length he broke the silence with a stream
Of phrases admirably turned, and then
I thought him just like others, nor did care
To thank him for his praise. He said that I
Should make the nations ring with clamorous joy,
And should bequeath unto all coming time
The strength that God had given; that he would
Obtain a dispensation from the Pope
To yield me time for study and for work.
I said, "The world has many painters; I
Have but one soul; wherefore would I remain
Within these walls." Whereat he looked amazed,
Then glanced upon my picture once again.
"I swear that thou art greater than myself!
This picture here doth surely dwarf that power
Which even now the earth acknowledges!"
With sudden thrill of thought I asked his name;
Whereat he answered with a look of pride,
"Men call me Rubens."
O the sudden chill
That turned my heart to stone! Cold drops of sweat
Stood beaded on my brow, I felt like one
Who, toiling through a desert sees beyond
The haunts of men he fondly hoped to reach,
And yet must die within their very sound.
Should I forsake my convent and go forth
With glory as a meteoric star
To blind the eyes of men?—forget my vows
Peril mayhap the safety of my soul?
"Thou shalt have wealth, whate'r thou mayst desire,
By dispensation of the Holy See;
Old Rome shall choose thee as her chiefest son,
And waft thine honour over all the land,
To rival those whose names are evermore
Set high upon the eternal arch of fame!
You pause!" he said amazed.
"Well may I pause.
Too late the summons comes: the world no more
Enticeth me with sublety as when
It taught my hand and heart and soul to seek
With perfect consonance one eager wish.
"You will not go?"
Again that fearfull chill!
I thought of her—my darling now in Heaven—
And said I would not. Then he sighed and left.

But in the night, what time the silent moon
Gleamed like a spirit on my window pane,
I rose and seized my brushes, pallette, all
That came 'twixt me and placid thoughts of her,
And with a sudden power I broke them there,
And cast them forth into the darkness. Then
I knelt and prayed to God for soft content;
That I might end my days without regret,
And wait with hope the coming of the dawn.

NEW PATENTS.

(Contributed by Messrs. Payne and Talbot, 1, Bennett's-hill, and 56, Ann-street, Birmingham.)

Improved machinery for cutting, dressing, or working stone. H. E. Newton, London. (A communication from C. F. Schlickeysen, Berlin, Prussia.)

Improvements in machinery or apparatus for spinning, twisting, or doubling worsted or other fibrous substances, and in means for preparing part of such apparatus. M. Stell, Bradford, Yorkshire.

Improvements in means or apparatus for straightening, stamping out, shearing, and otherwise shaking and treating iron, steel, copper, and other metallic plates and sheets. H. Weackind, London. (A communication from G. Piedbouf, Jupille, near Liege, Belgium.)

An improved composition for preventing the fouling of iron and other ship's bottoms, and for preserving metal and other surfaces. W. Davison, and W. Richards, Durham.

An improved crushing and disintegrating machine or mill. R. Peacock, Goole, Yorkshire, and E. Wilson, Peckham. Surrey.

Improved machinery for bolting or sifting flour or meal, and separating the heavier from the lighter particles. W. E. Newton, London. (A communication from L. T. H. Loron, Paris.)

An improved portable frame for playing billiards upon an ordinary table. J. H. P. Colson, Bristol.

Improvements in reaping and mowing machines, B. Hunt, London. (A communication from L. A. Coutelet, Paris.)

Improvements in the manufacture of stoppers for bottles of all kinds. C. A. Roger, and C. M. Gallet, Paris.

An improved method of re-utilising caustic soda lye. E. Kruger, Portobello, Midlothian, N.B.

Improvements in machinery for compressing artificial fuel. F. J. Hamel, London.

Improvements in the manufacture of copper tubes, and also of copper rollers, for calico printing, embossing, and similar uses. J. B. Elkington, and C. E. Ryder, Birmingham.

Improvements in compound marine engines. T. Blackwood, Port Glasgow, Renfrewshire, N.B.

Improvements in looms for weaving. A. H. Martin, Govan, Lanarkshire.

Improvements in apparatus for feeding threshing machines. T. Bell and F. Roper, Lincoln.

Improvements in the rolling stock of railways and tramways also partly applicable to ordinary vehicles. J. W. Grover, Westminster.

Improvements in carding engines for carding hemp, flax, tow, China grass, wool, silk, cotton, and all other fibrous substances, both animal and vegetable; also for carding the waste of flax, hemp, and tow, whether hard or soft waste, as well as cotton waste, cop bottoms, waste, yarns, or any other waste or yarns, the produce of any fibrous substances, whether animal or vegetable; also for pulling and carding carpets, stockings, hosiery, rags, fents, or remnants of any textile, or felted or knitted fabrics of hemp, flax, tow, China grass, wool, silk, cotton, or other fabric, the produce of any fibrous substances, either animal or vegetable. J. Brown, Gildersome, near Leeds.

Improvements in steam engines. J. F. Spencer, Westminster, and W. Inglis, Bolton, Lancashire.

Improvements in brick-making machines. G. Masborough, Yorkshire.

Improvements in safes, chests, bank vaults, and other like structures. J. H. Johnson, London. (A communication from T. Hyatt, New York, U.S.)

Improvements in apparatus for ploughing or cultivating land. T. Perkins, Hitchin, Hertfordshire.

Improvements in apparatus for lighting and heating purposes. A. M. Silber, London, and F. White, Camberwell, Surrey.

Improvements in the manufacture of sockets and ferrules of wrought iron and other metals, and in machinery employed for that purpose. C. D. Abel, London. (A communication from R. Briggs, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.)

Improvements in apparatus for drawing tube skelps. C. D. Abel, London. (A communication from R. Briggs, Pennsylvania, U.S.)

Improvements in ploughs. J. R. Jefferies, Ipswich, Suffolk.

Improvements in the construction of rails for railroads. C. T. Forrest, California, U.S

Improvements in the means of propelling ships and vessels. W. L. Wrey, Westminster.

Improvements in steam and other vessels, and in steam engines, steam boilers, and propellers applicable thereto, parts of which improvements are adapted to other purposes. B. J. B. Mills, London. (A communication from J. Montgomery, New York, U.S.)

Improvements in woven and knitted fabrics and yarns. G. T. Bousfield, Brixton. (A communication from L. Robbins, New York and J. Southmayd, New Jersey, U.S.)

Improvements in the construction of roofs and sides of houses and other structures. W. J. Hopkins, Worcester.

Improvements in firearms and ordnance, and in rifled projectiles and machinery for the manufacture of the same. Sir J. Whitworth, Bart., Manchester.

A new and improved mode of manufacturing wooden floors and wainscots. H. A. Bonneville, London. (A communication from E. Maitre, Veuxaulles, France.

(*Patents upon which the £50 Stamp Duty has been paid*).

Certain improvements in carding engines. B. Dobson and W. Slater, Bolton, Lancashire.

Improvements in looms for weaving. M. J. Fearnley, Macclesfield, Cheshire, and C. Smith, near Bradford, Yorkshire.

Improvements in firearms. C. E. Brooman, London. (A communication from A. S. Lyman, New York, U.S.)

Improvements in the machinery for propelling vessels and ærial conveyances by reaction. R. B. Boyman, Surrey.

Improvements in the preparation of hose for conveying water, which improvements are also applicable for the preparation of woven fabrics for cart covers and other similar purposes. J. Quin, Leyland, Lancashire.

Improvements in submarine telegraph cables, and in the mode of joining the same. T. Allan, Westminster.

Improvements in the construction and manufacture of traps for water-closets, drains, and other purposes. G. W. Dinsdale, Upper Norwood, Surrey.

Improvements in the means of moulding subjects or designs in glass or crystal for ornamenting them inwardly, and improved tools or apparatus in connection therewith. L. V. Hue and C. Roziere, Paris.

Improvements in machinery for the manufacture of cut nails. R. Heathfield, Birmingham. (A communication from J. H. Geary, Fairhaven, Massachusetts, U.S.)

Improvements in machinery for cutting into lengths tapes or wax threads for vesta matches, and placing the said lengths in laths or clamps, and for cutting into lengths spills or other strips or rods. J. Birch, Birmingham.

An improved mode of cutting up iron and steel rails and rail ends in order to utilise them. J. Dyson and G. W. Dyson, Tinsley, and S. Martin, Sheffield, Yorkshire.

BIRTHS.

Buxton.—On the 29th ult., at Warlies, Waltham Abbey, the Lady Victoria Buxton, of a daughter.

Cairns.—On the 30th ult., at 5, Cromwell Houses, the Lady Cairns, of a daughter.

Shelley.—On the 30th ult., at 65, Brook-street, the Lady Mary Shelley, of a daughter.

Cholmondeley.—On the 30tn ult., at 23, Cambridge-street, Hyde-park, the Lady Henry Vere Cholmondeley, of a daughter.

Tongue.—On the 27th ult., at Manor House, Aldridge, Staffordshire, the wife of Captain V. Tongue, late 60th Royal Rifles, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Hooper—Gardiner.—On the 27th ult., at St. Paul's Church, Clifton, by the Rev. William Green, vicar of Steeple Barton, Oxon, assisted by the Rev. Arthur Kemble, curate of St. Paul's, Francis Alfred Cachmayd Hooper, Esq., Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, and eldest son of the Rev. F. B. Hooper, rector of Upton Warren, Worcestershire, to Emily, only daughter of the late Rev. Gainsborough Gardiner, of Worcester.

Rabone—Thomas.—On the 25th inst., at Aston Church, Mr. Charles Rabone, of Acocks Green, to Jane, fourth daughter of Mr. William Thomas, Bloomsbury, Birmingham.

DEATHS.

Basnett.—On the 29th ult., at Park Valley, Nottingham, Phœbe Basnett aged 72.

Wight.—At Leamington, in the 85th year of her age, Miss Maria Wight, twin sister of Mrs. Pratt, late of Monks House, Worcestershire, who survives her lamented sister.

Quinn.—On the 25th ult. at his residence, Tything, at Worcester, after long and painful illness, borne with Christian resignation aged 39, John, third son of Mr. James Quinn, of this city. Deceased was much respected and beloved by all that knew him. R.I.P.

The Corporation of Leeds will take the management of the gas supply to the town on the 1st September next.

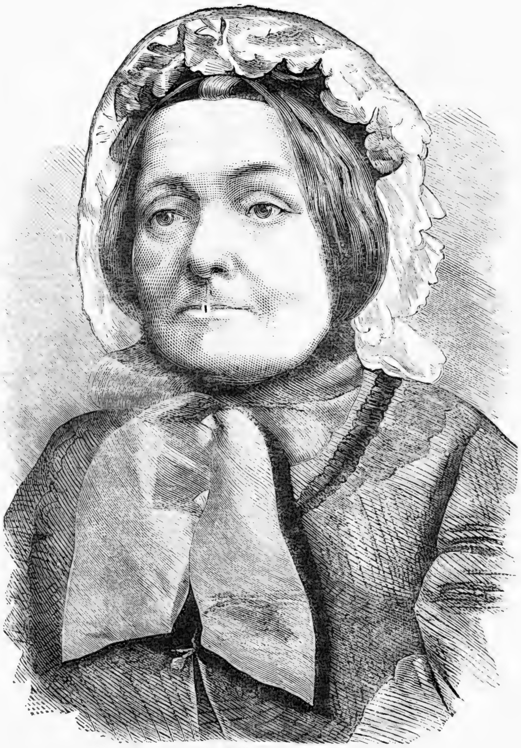
The death is announced of General Podmore, the oldest officer connected with her Majesty's Indian forces.

At the inquest on the body of the Hon. Mr. Charteris, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

"I have suffered from indigestion and biliousness many years and never received any benefit from medicines I had taken for it until I tried Perry Davis's Pain Killer, which proved, before I had used one bottle, entirely efficacious. I have recommended it to many friends suffering from neuralgia, &c., who have used it with the same beneficial results.—J. L. Haylock, 16, Huntingdon St., Manchester, *July* 15, 1867.—To P. Davis & Son."

THE STORY OF RIMINI.

Last year we gave several engravings from paintings exhibited in the French Academy. We propose to select a few from this year's exhibition, and we commence with the magnificent oil painting representing the deaths of Francesca of Rimini and Paolo Malatesta, the work of M. Cabanel, of which a finely-executed engraving appears on this page. With wonderful delicacy, feeling, and power has the painter depicted the tragedy of Rimini. It is a scene cut out from the life of luxury, passion, and intrigue of the Roman provinces in the fifteenth century, which has afforded so many subjects for the poet, the dramatist, and the painter. When we have paid high tribute of praise to the pictures exhibited at our own Royal Academy, we must not forget the triumphs of our neighbours. French art has a speciality which is shown in this beautiful picture. Such pose of detail, such grace, such harmony as are accomplished here by M. Cabanel are hardly possible to any English painter. The picture would have been a gem in any exhibition of any period. The story of Francesca of Rimini and Paolo Malatesta has been told in many ways by different poets and annalists, but all agree in the scene depicted by M. Cabanel, wherein the beauteous Francesca and the handsome Paolo met their death, at the same time, in an apartment in the Palace of Verruchio, by the hand of Giovanni Malatesta, the elder brother of Paolo and husband of the lady. Boccacio's is the most popular narrative. There was war, he says, between Guido the elder, lord of Ravenna, and the lords Malatesta of Rimini, and a treaty of peace was concluded between them, one of the conditions being that Guido's daughter, the lovely Francesca, should be given in marriage to Giovanni, the elder son of Malatesta. But as the lady was as high spirited as she was beautiful, and the proposed bridegroom was rude in appearance, fierce of temper, and a cripple, it was suggested to the father that, in order to avert objections on the part of his daughter, the marriage should be performed by proxy, Giovanni being represented at the ceremony by his younger brother Paolo. So it was arranged. The arrival of Paolo at Guido's palace to fulfil this part for his brother we will narrate in the words of Boccacio, translated by Leigh Hunt. "Paolo was a handsome man, very pleasant, and of courteous breeding, and passing with other gentlemen over the courtway of the palace of Messer Guido, a damsel who knew him pointed him out to Madonna Francesca through an opening in the casement, saying, 'That is he that is to be your husband,' and so indeed the poor lady believed, and incontinently placed in him her whole affections, and the ceremony of the marriage having been thus brought about, and the lady conveyed to Rimini, she became not aware of the deceit until the morning ensuing the marriage, when she beheld Giovanni rise from her side, the which discovery moved her to such disdain that she became not a whit the less rooted in her love for Paolo." Giovanni had occasion to leave the palace for a time and a dangerous and fatal intimacy ripened between the young wife and Paolo, which was discovered by Giovanni. According to Boccacio, the husband saw, as he returned to his palace, Paolo enter his wife's room and he followed him, but found the door locked. Meanwhile Paolo sought to escape from the apartment through an opening in the wall leading to a lower room, and requested Francesca to let her husband in. But the hem of Paolo's garment caught upon the wall and detained him, and Giovanni, catching sight of him on entering the room, struck at him with a dagger, when the lady rushed between the husband and his brother and received the fatal wound. Giovanni in his rage immediately withdrew the dagger from his wife's body, and, with the bleeding weapon, slew his brother.



MRS. S. C. HALL. *(See page 82.)*

The tragedy is elevated into the higher regions of romance by the introduction of the hero and heroine into Dante's *Inferno*. In the second circle of the lower regions the great poet in his vision witnessed the punishment of carnal sinners, who were tossed about ceaselessly in the dark air by furious winds. Among those lost spirits he met Francesca and Paolo, and to him, being pressed by the poet, the lady related the manner whereby she was overcome by guilty love. These are the lines, in Dante's own mode of versification, as rendered by Leigh Hunt:

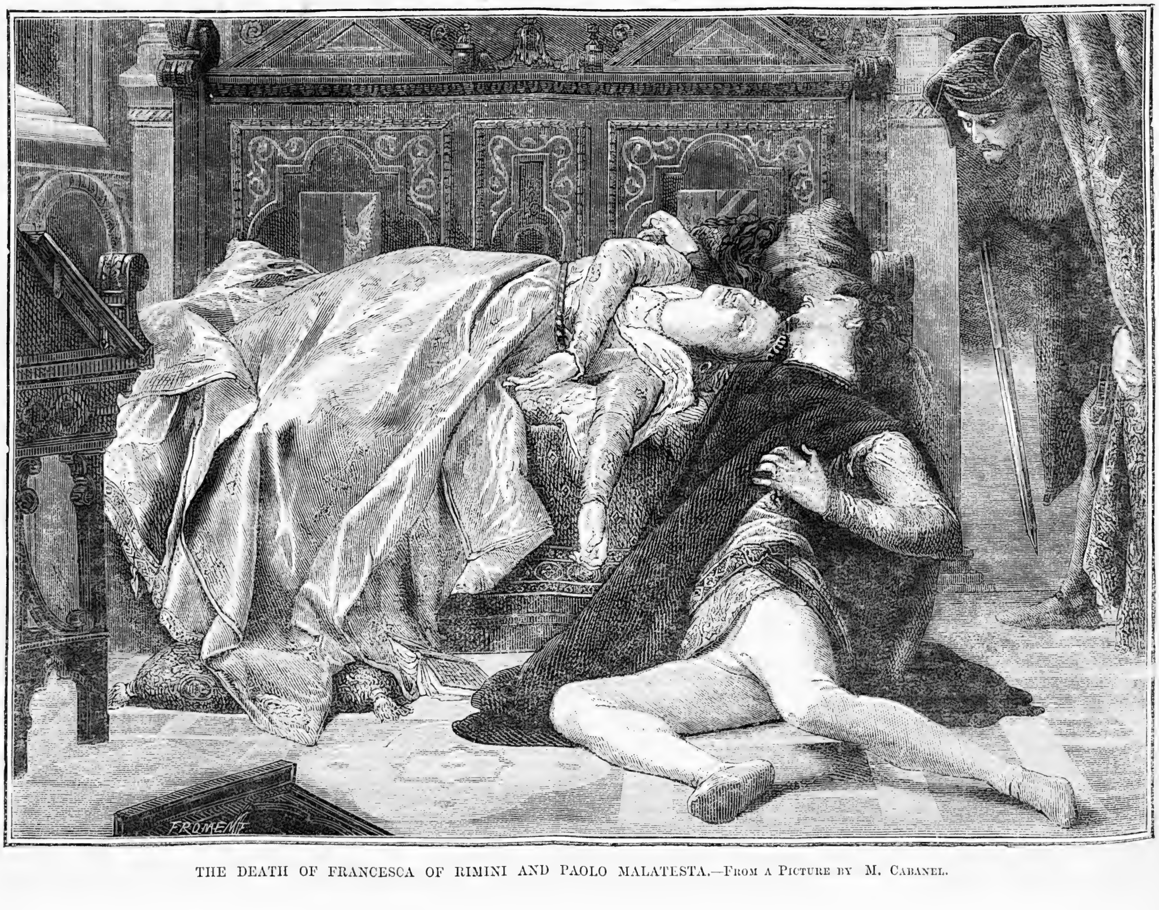
One day we read, how Lancelot gazed his full
  At her he loved, and what his lady said.
We were alone, thinking of nothing ill.

Oft were our eyes suspended as we read,
  And in our cheeks the colour went and came,
Yet one sole passage struck resistance dead.

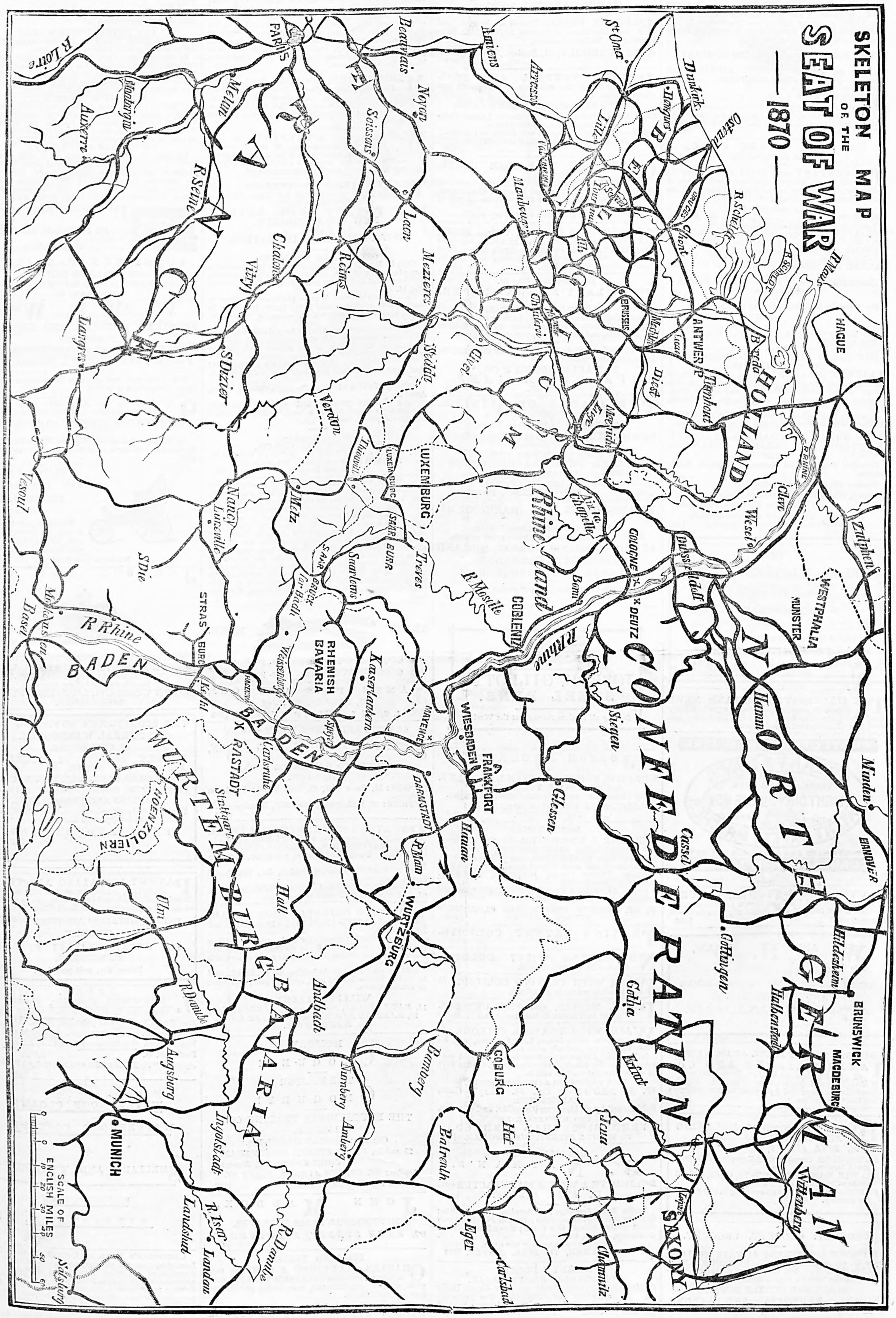
'Twas where the lover, moth-like in his flame,
  Drawn by her sweet smile, kissed it. O then he
Whose lot and mine are now for aye the same.

All in a tremble, on the mouth kissed *me*.
  The book did all. Our hearts within us burned
Through that alone. That day we read no more.

Leigh Hunt (who wrote the "Story of Rimini" in verse) tells us in one of his notes all that is known of the facts of the history of Francesca of Rimini and Paolo Malatesta, independently of the imaginations of the poets. He says that Giovanni was surnamed "The Lame," and Paolo "The Handsome;" and that Paolo was a widower and left one son; that Francesca had one son who died, and left a daughter; that the tragedy which ended their lives did not occur until twelve years after Francesca's marriage, when Giovanni slew them both. They were buried in one grave, and when, two hundred years later, the tomb was opened the bodies were found lying together in silken garments, the silk itself being uninjured by time.



THE DEATH OF FRANCESCA OF RIMINI AND PAOLO MALATESTA.—FROM A PICTURE BY M. CABANEL.


SKELETON MAP
OF THE
SEAT OF WAR
1870
FRANCE
BELGIUM
HOLLAND
NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION
LUXEMBURG
Rhine land
RHENISH BAVARIA
BADEN
WURTEMBURG
HOHENZOLLERN
BAVARIA
SAXONY
WESTPHALIA
HANOVER
PARIS
R. Loire
R. Seine
R. Rhine
R. Moselle
R. Main
R. Danube
R. Isar
R. Scheldt
Amiens
St Omer
Dunkirk
Ostend
Lille
Arras
Beauvais
Noyon
Soissons
Laon
Reims
Chalons
Vitry
Meziers
Sedan
Verdun
Thionville
Metz
Nancy
Luneville
St Die
Strasburg
Kehl
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DEUTZ
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Zutphen
Munster
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Minden
Siegen
Giessen
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Namur
Charleroi
Givet
BRUSSELS
ANTWERP
Mechlin
Ghent
Bruges
Tournai
Mons
Maubeuge
Valenciennes
Diest
Turnhout
Breda
HAGUE
R. Maas
Basel
Mulhausen
Vesoul
Langres
St Dizier
Auxerre
Melun
Montargis
SCALE OF ENGLISH MILES
0
10
20
30
40
50
60

MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR. (See page 82.)

WAR MAP FOR ONE PENNY.

THE "ECLIPSE."

MAP of the SEAT OF WAR, from PARIS to BERLIN and SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN to the ALPS, including Letterpress Description of the French and Prussian Defences, an Account of Prince Leopold, and the Causes of the War.

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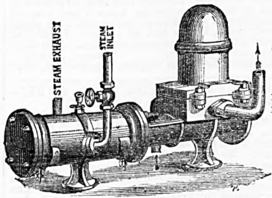

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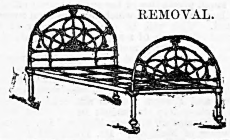

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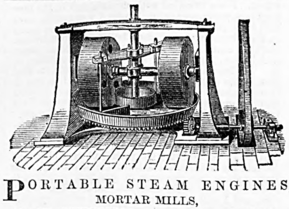

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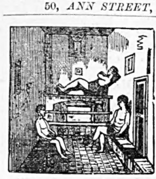

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Those ladies who have not yet used the Glenfield Starch are respectfully solicited to give it a trial, and carefully follow out the directions printed on every package, and they will say, like the Queen's laundress, it is the finest Starch they ever used. [846

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PULVERMACHER'S PATENT

GALVANIC CHAIN - BANDS, BELTS, AND POCKET BATTERIES.

These HIGHLY-IMPROVED INVENTIONS render electricity perfectly self-applicable, in a mild, continuous form, and extremely efficacious, no shock or unpleasant sensation being experienced, whereby it becomes a true fountain of health and vigour, speedily soothing agonising pains, reanimating torpid limbs, reviving the sluggish functions of life, and imparting renewed energy and vitality to constitutions enfeebled by various influences. The daily increasing number of cures effected by PULVERMACHER'S MEDICO-GALVANIC SYSTEM is so extensive and varied, that it forcibly points to this invention as the embryo of a universal remedy.

THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONY, signed by the élite of the English medical faculty, has been received—

"We, the undersigned, have much pleasure in testifying that Mr. J. L. PULVERMACHER'S recent improvements in his Voltaic Batteries and Galvanic Appliances for Medical Purposes are of great importance to Scientific Medicine, and that he is entitled to the consideration and support of everyone disposed to further the advancement of real and useful progress.

"Dated this 9th day of March, 1866.

"Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart, M.D., F.R.C.P.
"Sir HENRY HOLLAND, Bart., M.D., F.R.S.
"Sir WM. FERGUSSON, Bart., F.R.S.
"EDWD. H. SIEVEKING, M.D., F.R.C.P.
"Sir J. RANALD MARTIN, F.R.C.S.
"Dr A. CLARK, F.R.C.P., Physician to the London Hospital, &c., &c., &c."

PULVERMACHER'S SYSTEM is also approved of by an official report of the Académie de Médecine, Paris, of which the following is a brief extract:—

"The Voltaic Chains of Mr. Pulvermacher are really a most wonderful apparatus. It is astonishing to see these little piles adapting themselves to the form of the body, and capable of producing under this small volume the most surprising effects. . . . They unite two advantages which no other apparatus has hitherto possessed: they are more portable and cheaper, two indispensable conditions in an apparatus of this description, in order to make the application of electricity more general, and, to a certain degree, popular, which is certainly very desirable in the interest of patients, as well as that of the profession. In this respect the chains of Mr. Pulvermacher will have a great future. The Committee beg to propose to the Academy to address their thanks to Mr. Pulvermacher for his most interesting communication. Adopted."—Bulletin de l'Académie, Tome XVI., No. 13.

THE INVENTIONS have been approved in like manner by the Royal College of Physicians, London; the Imperial Faculty of Vienna; and the Academy of Medicine, New York; and their curative virtues are confirmed by thousands of private testimonials of cures effected.—(See Pamphlet gratis.)

Extract of a testimonial by Dr. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital.

"I have seen some of Mr. Pulvermacher's inventions for the application of the continuous galvanic current to the human body in various morbid states. . . . . I am satisfied that he is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of the science, and I think that he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and from scientific men."

These facts appeal to the good sense of every sufferer to avail himself of this scientific and curative progress, to which the inventor has devoted a lifetime of study and labour, as an ardent disciple of that great benefactor of mankind, the late illustrious electrician, Michael Faraday.

THE Testimonials following (as well as the far more numerous ones contained in a pamphlet which can be had on application), represent only a very small proportion of the cures actually effected, but the particulars of which have not been communicated. This will be evident, in view of the extreme reluctance of many persons to have their names and sufferings made public.

It should be explained that many of the cases (the results of which are written in the third person), have been communicated by the patients' friends. Cordial commendations from the most eminent British and Foreign medical authorities, together with confirmatory statements in standard works, such as Pereira's "Materia Medica," Dr. Tanner's "Practice of Medicine," Dr. Handfield Jones on "Nervous and Functional Disorders," &c., &c., &c., may always be seen at the establishment, No. 200, Regent-street, London, W.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM. (Testimonial.)

"181, Heath-street, Birmingham, Oct. 29, 1869.

"Mr. J. L. Pulvermacher,—Dear Sir,—I beg to say I have used the Galvanic Chain-Band with good effect. I was troubled with rheumatism in the face for three years, and in the winter I was hardly ever free from pain. During that time I took as many as forty bottles of medicine; but it did not give me the least ease. I had recourse to your Band, since which time, I am glad to say, I have felt nothing of it. A friend of mine was taken with a bad pain in his wrist; I put it upon him, and in two or three minutes the pain was gone. Last Sunday another gentleman I am intimate with wished me to try it upon him—he had a severe pain at the nape of the neck and left shoulder. He applied it going to bed, expecting to get no sleep, as usual; but, however, he soon went to sleep, and slept well all night. In the morning the pain had entirely gone. He told me he intended to have one of your Electric Belts; those two cases are in our own neighbourhood. You can make what use you think proper of this, and I will give you the names of the parties if you wish it.—Yours respectfully,

"JOHN FROST."

INTENSE SCIATICA.—(Testimonial.)

"St. John's Wood, May 12th, 1869.

"Dr. Levison having derived some special advantages, by its imparting to him an increase of nerve power, he can now conscientiously recommend it to all similarly afflicted.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

TOOTHACHE, TIC-DOLOREUX, &c.—(Testimonial.)

"Wilton-le-Wear, Darlington, March 2, 1868.

"I commenced to try my hand in curing toothache among the people about me, and was most successful. "(Rev.) JOHN MASON,

"Incumbent of Fir Tree, County Durham.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

PAINS IN THE BACK. — (Testimonial.)

"Freshwater, Isle of Wight. Feb. 4, 1868.

"I write to you a line to say how thoroughly satisfied (not to say astonished) I am at the result.

"F. H. ATKINSON.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

LIVER COMPLAINT and BRONCHITIS.—(Testimonial.)

"High-street, Deptford, 11th May, 1869.

"I have certainly received great benefit. . . . Since wearing them I have not had any severe pains.

"THOS. SAUNDBY.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

ASTHMA.—(Testimonial.)

"Clofricford, by Ellon, Aberdeenshire,
"March 13th, 1869.

"The asthma has not troubled me scarcely since I wore the Band a week. "W. MORRISON.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—(Testimonial.)

"The Priory, Leamington, May 24th, 1869.

"Dear Sir,—About two years ago I purchased from you an Electrifying Band, or rather Bands, one to go down my back, and two others to go on each side of my chest. I found great benefit from the use of these Bands.—I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully, JOHN CRAIG, Vicar of Leamington.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

GOUT, &c.—(Testimonial.)

"41, Waterloo-street, Birmingham,
"Jan. 30th, 1869.

"I have used your Chain-band for Gout, and in a case of accident in the knee joints, and pains in the back, with the most marked success.

"EDWARD SERMON.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—(Testimonial.)

"43, Regent-street, Sheffield, Feb. 8th, 1870.

"Sir,—I have been suffering from nervous debillty for the last 14 years. I have also been using your Chain Bands for the last month, and find already my nervous system improving wonderfully; and at the rate I am going on expect soon to be cured altogether. With thanks for benefits derived, I remain, yours faithfully, "THOS. SHAW.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

INDIGESTION.—(Testimonial.)

"The Laurels, Sheffield, Feb. 8th, 1870

"Sir,—Having used your combined Chain Bands for indigestion, I have pleasure in informing you that they have done me a great deal of good, and I shall be glad to recommend them to any one who may be suffering from a similar complaint.—Yours faithfully, "J. E. CUTLER.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

PAINS in the BACK and NERVOUS DEBILITY.—(Testimonial.)

"High-street, Tunstall, March 2nd, 1870.

"Dear Sir,—The Combined Chain Bands I had from you am happy to say have removed the pains I suffered from in my back. I have written to know if it is necessary to wear them at night.—Yours truly, "H. GREGORY.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

INDIGESTION OF LONG STANDING.—(Testimonial.)

"131, Regent-street, London, W., 21st Dec., 1868.

"After trying various remedies I became totally prostrate and incapable of any exertion, when I was induced to wear one of your Belts, and I attribute my restoration to health entirely to that circumstance.

P. A. BARNARD.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

INDIGESTION AND NERVOUSNESS.—(Testimonial.)

"4, South Molton-street, London, W.,
July 28, 1869.

"I have now worn (the Electric Combined Bands) for two months, and the benefit received is quite beyond all anticipation. "DAVID OLIVER.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

SCIATICA.—(Testimonial.)

"Grantham, Aug. 11th, 1869.

"Tried every remedy, and was under three medical men without benefit, and then applied one of your Chain Bands, which relieved her in a few hours, and completely cured her in a fortnight.

"R. LOVICK.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co.. 200, Regent-street, W."

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.—(Testimonial.)

"Bicknor Rectory, Maidstone, Dec. 27, 1869.

"Restored warmth and vigour, gave to me a night of most refreshing sleep, and more than a restoration of strength and energy for the exertions of the following day. "(Rev.) WALTER BLUNT.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

SCIATICA, DERANGEMENT OF THE KIDNEYS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, AND WEAKNESS.—(Testimonial.)

"78, Lambeth Walk, South.—June 27th, 1870.

"Dear Sirs,—I feel duty bound to return you many thanks for the relief I have received in using one of your Voltaic Chain Batteries. I must inform you the complaints I have been suffering from—pains in both Kidneys, Sciatica in left side and leg, from which I could not get any rest day or night, sleep quite out of the question, the pains were dreadful; Palpitation of the heart, extreme weakness of the bladder, passing large quantities of mucous with the urine, from which it made me very weak, although I could eat and drink well I got weaker and weaker. After applying the Chain Battery three times the urine passed clear, and I have had no return of the mucous. I purchased the flexible Battery on the 8th of July, 1868, and used it the next night, the Palpitation of the heart I have had no return, the Kidneys, Sciatica, and Rheumatic pains I have almost lost. You are quite at liberty to insert the above.—Yours respectfully, "EDWARD RANSON.

"I suffered eighteen years from Rheumatics and derangements of the Kidneys. I had nine weeks medical advice for the derangement of the Kidneys, Bladder without any benefit before using the Chain Battery.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

SCIATICA.—(Testimonial.)

"H. M. Dockyard, Chatham, July 20th, 1870.
(Extract.)

"Gentlemen,—Permit me to contribute my mead of praise for your valuable patent galvanic Chain Bands. I was suffering with a severe attack of Sciatica for above five months, accompanied with great lameness. I applied your Belt, as described, and in about twenty-four hours I had lost all symptoms of it, and up to the present time, about seven weeks, I have had no relapse. I shall feel great pleasure in answering any inquiries to those that may require one. "JOSEPH RIDOUT.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

SEVERE PAIN IN THE SIDE. SWELLING OF THE KNEE.—(Testimonial.)

"Lord Street, Halifax, June 28th, 1870.

"Gentlemen,—A person wishes me to write to you to say that for several years he has suffered from a bad pain in his side, and a fearfully swelled knee. He purchased a Volta Electric Combined Band, and, most remarkable, though he had never been free from pain for years, the pain left him immediately the Chain Bands were applied. The swelling of the knee has disappeared, and he has continued free from pain ever since, now, about seven months. I shall be most happy to give any enquirer the address of the person.

"JOHN T. GENT, Electric Bell Manufactory.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—(Testimonial.)

"Somerford Keynes, Cricklade, July 21, 1870.
(Extract.)

"Dear Sirs,—I received a Volta Electric Belt from you in December last which I have worn according to the directions. My nerves are a great deal stronger than they were previous to wearing the Belt. Digestion is better, and the bowels are more regular, &c., &c. "G. BOXWELL.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

DEBILITY AND NEURALGIA—Severe pains.—(Testimonial.)

"17, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall,
"October 20th, 1869.
(Extract.)

"Dear Sir,—I was induced some months since to try your Galvanic Chain Bands; my wife, my brother in-law, and other members of my family having suffered for years from Neuralgia and Debility. I have now very great pleasure in stating that from the time that they commenced to wear the same a vast alteration took place for the better and in the instance of my wife's case (although hitherto she was a martyr to the same) she has now perfectly recovered.—I remain, yours respectfully,

"W. F. HUNT.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—(Testimonial.)

"Etterly Scour, Stanwix, Carlisle,
"July 23, 1870.
(Extract.)

"Dear Sirs,—When I contrast my present state of health to what it was two months ago, I cannot feel too grateful to you, the heaviness at my stomach has entirely vanished, &c. "J. T. DIXON.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent Street, W."

RHEUMATIC GOUT.—(Testimonial.)

"Bitchfields, near Grantham, Lincolnshire,
"July 10th, 1870.

"Dear Sirs,—The Galvanic Chain Bands that I sent for have quite cured the young person of the Rheumatic Gout, which she has been suffering from for three years, and has been to all doctors of note, but without obtaining relief. She could not walk across the room without being in danger of falling, now she can walk seven miles with ease, and did yesterday, and is quite well to-day. Hoping you will make it public for the sake of other sufferers. —With many thanks. "THOMAS TAYLOR, Junior.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

LOSS OF VOICE.—(Testimonial).

"Torr Park, Ilfracombe, June 3rd, 1870.

"Dear Sir,—I am very glad to inform you that the Combined Chain Band for the throat which you sent me in April has entirely restored my voice. I had been unable to speak above a whisper for fourteen months, and after wearing the chain for one week my voice completely returned and since that date, April 16th, has shown no symptom of failing. I have great pleasure in adding my testimony to the wonderful powers of your discovery.

I do not wish my name to be published, but in case of any one requiring fuller information you are at perfect liberty to refer to me.—Yours truly,

"L. J.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

SEVERE NEURALGIA.—(Testimonial).

"Prince of Wales's Royal Theatre, June 1st, 1870.

"Mrs. Bancroft presents her compliments to Mr. Pulvermacher, and begs to say that she has tried his Voltaic Band for severe Neuralgia in the foot, and has benefited very much by it. Mrs. Bancroft has recommended a gentlemen to try one for the same thing (acute Neuralgia in the foot), and he will call upon Mr. Pulvermacher in the course of to-morrow, and mention Mrs. Bancroft's name.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

SEVERE RHEUMATISM IN THE ARM AND LOSS OF POWER.—(Testimonial.)

"4, Russell Gardens, Kensington, June 25th, 1870.

"Dear Sir,—I consider it my duty to acknowledge the great benefit I have received from the use of your Volta-Electric Chain Band. I have been from severe rheumatic pains in the right arm for five or six weeks, so much so that my arm was rendered perfectly useless. I purchased one of your Volta-Electric Chain Bands and the effect produced was astonishing, the pain entirely left me in a few days and my arm was perfectly restored. I shall be happy to give any information personally or in writing to anyone seeking the same.—I remain, dear sir, yours respectfully,

"MARTHA LEY KAUFF.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

WEAKNESS OF THE CHEST AND NERVOUS DEBILITY.—(Testimonial).

"St. Stephens School, Tovil, near Maidstone,
June 24th, 1870.
(Extract.)

"Dear Sir,—I purchased a set of Volta-Electric Combined Chain Bands for weakness of the Chest and nervous debility. I wore one Band up the spinal column and the other two round the body. I am glad to say that my Chest is much stronger, and my general strength is much better, &c., &c.—Yours faithfully, "GEORGE HUNT.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—(Testimonial.)

"6, Glasshouse-street, Regent-street, W.,
"June 1st, 1870.

"Dear Sir,—I have been suffering from the effects of Nervous Debility for fifteen months; symptoms, weakness of the eyes, great debility, depression of spirits, weakness of the back, &c. After using your Volta-Electric Chain Bands for three weeks I find myself much better in every way, strength and general condition of the body much improved, and all the symptoms that worried me so much disappearing.—Yours truly, "LOUIS DAVIS.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

SCIATICA.—(Testimonial.)

"St. Just, July 5th, 1870.
(Extract.)

"Gentlemen,—My patient informs me he is obtaining relief from the Sciatica from which he has so long suffered. Please accept his and my best thanks, &c. "WM. CHENHALLS, M.D.

'J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.—(Testimonial.)

"24, Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park,
"June 24th. 18,0.
(Extract.)

"Mrs. Fellowes presents her compliments to Mr. Pulvermacher, and begs to thank him for his note. Mrs. Fellowes applied the Chain Battery in the way she thought might prove efficacious, she put the negative conductor to the womb and the positive to the spine, she applied it for twenty minutes and within twelve hours it had the desired effect &c.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION AND SLOW CIRCULATION.—(Testimonial.)

"Upper Easton, Bristol, May 30, 1870.
(Extract.)

"Dear Sir,—I received your Volta-Electric Combined Bands that you sent me, I have worn them ever since: which is now about twelve days. I feel greatly benefited by them, they produce a degree of warmth which to me is a treat, suffering as I do from coldness of the extremities; although I was quite prostrate at the time I received them, since I have been able to go about my employment, &c.—Yours truly, "GEO. R. FRIEND.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

PARALYSIS. (Testimonial).

"Hart's-hill, July 18th, 1866.

"I think more of Galvanism than ever I did. It will become a blessing to me through God. . . . I must have given myself up to die, if it had not been for Pulvermacher's system.

"GEORGE BIRKS.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

PARTIAL PARALYSIS. — (Testimonial.)

"The Terrace, Chesterfield, June 7th, 1869.

"Since he began to wear them he has gained power and no other remedy has been tried.

"S. FOULDS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

PRICE-LIST OF PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS, BELTS, and FLEXIBLE BATTERIES.

A. NARROW CHAIN-BANDS, for Sciatica, Rheumatic, Neuralgic, and Gouty Pains, Chronic Rheumatism, Local Paralysis, Cramp in the Extremities, according to Electric Power ... ... 18s., 22s., 40s., and upwards.

B. BROAD CHAIN-BANDS or BELTS for Lumbago, Indigestion, Liver, Chest, and Nervous Complaints, &c., wearable as a Belt ... ... 22s. to 40s., and 55s.

C. BROAD CHAIN-BANDS for Nervous Deafness, Head, Tooth, and Face Ache, and Noises in the Head ... ... 21s. and upwards.

D. BROAD CHAINS, for Loss of Voice and other Affections of the Throat, Asthma, Spinal Complaints... ... ... 10s.6d., 18s., 22s., and 40s.

E. BROAD CHAIN-BANDS, for Writers' Cramp, Trembling, Nervousness, &c. ... ... 22s. to 30s., 40s., and 60s.

F. COMBINED BAND, for General Debility, Central Paralysis, Epilepsy, and Functional Disorders ... ... 40s. to 60s.

Complete Set, with Belt and Volta-Electric Battery... ... ... £5 to £8.

G. CHAIN BATTERIES for Extreme Nervous Debility, Paralysis, and for restoring exhausted Vital Energy (to be used in conjunction with specially Combined Bands) £3 10s. to 4 Guineas.

H. HIGH-TENSION BATTERIES, with a complete set of Combined Bands, Belts, and accessories (for special cases)... ... £10 and upwards.

I. INTENSITY BATTERIES, for treatment by Electric Baths in the patient's own bedroom in various cases, and for eliminating poisonous substances from the system (lead and mercury), Paralysis, Want of Power, &c.... ... ... 60 elem., £3 3s.; 120 elem., £6 6s.

No Galvanic Bands or Belts are genuine but those bearing the facsimile of J. L. PULVERMACHER'S signature on the label.

A Test sent gratis on loan for a week if required.

PULVERMACHER'S PAMPHLET of recent Testimonials and Medical Reports of Cures, containing other valuable information, sent post free on application to the Sole Inventor and Patentee, [888

AGENTS—SALT AND SONS, BIRMINGHAM.

J. L. PULVERMACHER, GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT, 200, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, W.

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